

4.2(3) CO_2 & H_2O



of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and of the
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year

1952

CONFIDENTIAL

Public Health Department,
West Hill House,
West Hill,
Epsom.

July, 1953.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an Annual Report for the year 1952, which has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2/53.

So far as figures are a guide to these matters, the vital statistics suggest that 1952 was a healthy year in this Borough. There was a considerable fall in the death-rate compared with the previous year; the infant mortality rate was again very low and the death-rate from tuberculosis was the lowest yet recorded.

For the sixth year in succession there was a decline in the birth-rate to the lowest figure yet reached.

Concerning the infectious diseases, attention is drawn particularly to diphtheria and poliomyelitis. For the second year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified, whether from private house or institution; it is now five years since diphtheria occurred in a private residence. In contrast to this satisfactory state of affairs, poliomyelitis again occurred with some severity, there being thirteen cases notified, of whom two died. I regret not to be able to report any advance in the practical measures which can be taken to prevent this disease.

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector is under this cover, and from it will be realised the scope of the duties carried out in his section of the public health department.

The work of all members of the department, whether engaged on indoor or outdoor duties, has been noticeable for its keenness and helpfulness.

It is a pleasure to record once more the support which has been given by the Council to promote the improvement of the public health, and particularly the encouragement which has been forthcoming from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee. My thanks are also due to the Council's officers in other departments for the assistance and advice which they have willingly offered.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant

CYRUS IVE

Medical Officer of Health

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

- o Cyrus Ive, M.B.,B.S.(Lond.),M.R.C.S.(Eng.),L.R.C.P.(Lond.),D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

- / Wm. H.C. Hagger, M.R.San.I., F.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

- x/ L.H. Grace, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

- x/ P.E. Kinton, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
- / W.C. Alder, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Appointed 1.2.52.)

Trained Nurse engaged on Public Health Duties:

- Miss E. Hauxwell S.R.N. (Devotes 5/11ths of her time to duties)
(with the Surrey County Council.)

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff:

- Sonior Clerk: C.H. Argent.
- Shorthand/Typist: Mrs. F.I. Holt.
- Telephonist: Miss M.E. Harper.

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Clerical Staff and Outside Staff:

- Chief Clerk: H.J.T. Woolford, A.R.San.I.
- Shorthand/Typist: Miss D.D. Wood.
- Clerk: Mrs. J. Bulezuik
- Junior Clerk: R.J. Grinstead.

- General Assistants and Mortuary Attendants: W. Goodenough.
J. Stephens.

- Rodent Operatives: A.E. Read.
E. Merrett.

- o The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts and for the Dorking and Horley Rural District.
- / Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- x Holds Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
THE YEAR 1952

1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (Acres)	8,427
Population (Census 1931)...	35,231
Population (Census 1951)...	68,049
Population (Estimated mid-year 1952)	67,660
Density (persons per acre)	8.03
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at 31st December, 1952...	17,885
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1952	£751,914
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£3,055

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Total Live Births	671	356	315	Birth rate per
Legitimate "	647	346	301	1,000 population
Illegitimate "	24	10	14	9.9
				Standardised
				Birth rate 10.4
<u>Still Births</u>				
Total Still Births	8	4	4	Rate per 1,000
Legitimate "	8	4	4	total live &
Illegitimate "	-	-	-	still births 11.8
<u>Deaths</u> (net)	610	293	317	Crude death
				rate 9.0
				Standardised
				death rate 8.6
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</u>				
Total infant deaths	14	6	8	
Legitimate	13	6	7	
Illegitimate	1	-	1	
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 month of age</u> <u>(Neonatal Deaths)</u>				
Total Neonatal deaths	9	6	3	
Legitimate	9	6	3	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births				20.9
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				20.1
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				41.7
<u>Maternal Mortality:</u>	<u>No. of</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 total</u>		
	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>(live & still) births</u>		
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-		
Toxaemia of Pregnancy	-	-		
Abortion	1	1.47		
Other Maternal Causes	-	-		

Deaths from:-

Measles	(all ages)	1
Whooping Cough	(all ages)	-
Diarrhoea	(under 2 years of age)	-
Neoplasm	(Cancer etc.) (all ages)	106

Table I shows a comparison of vital statistics of the year for the district with those of England and Wales.

Table II shows a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures of England and Wales for the same period.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 671 of which 356 were males and 315 females, representing a birth-rate of 9.9 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the rate of 15.3 for England and Wales. The birth rate is the lowest to have been recorded for this district. A comparability factor (1.05) has been supplied by the Registrar General, allowing for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas for use when comparing the local rate with those of other districts. After application of the factor the birth rate is increased to 10.4.

Eight still births were registered during the year giving a still birth rate of 0.12 compared with the rate of 0.35 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

DEATHS

The deaths registered in the area after correction for inward and outward transfers numbered 610 representing a crude death rate of 9.0 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, compared with the figure of 11.3 for England and Wales. The total included 293 males and 317 females.

A comparability factor (0.96) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate reduces it from 9.0 to 8.7.

Approximately 50% of deaths took place in hospitals. The causes of death are set out in Table III. It will be seen that heart disease, diseases of the circulatory system and cancer were again the most frequent causes of death in the older age groups.

In Table II will be found figures representing crude death rates covering the period 1931-1952. A rise will be noticed to have occurred after 1940 and to have persisted in subsequent years, whereas the corresponding figures for England and Wales show a small but steady decline. The explanation for this local increase lies in the administrative arrangements in the Registrar General's office, whereby at the outbreak of war alterations were made in the statistical treatment of deaths of persons not private residents in the district. Up to that time the deaths of persons dying in hospitals or institutions were assigned to their last place of permanent private residence. Under the amended arrangements, the deaths of many persons occurring in hospitals or institutions are assigned to the area in which the death occurred. The effect of the change has been particularly noticeable in this district in which several large hospitals and other resident institutions are situated, the majority of whose inmates are admitted from other districts. During the year the deaths of 39 inmates of local hospitals and institutions were assigned to this district though none were resident before admission.

Deaths (contd)

Information has been received of other alterations in the administrative procedure in the Registrar General's office respecting the assignment to county districts of deaths in certain categories of people. Commencing on January 1st, 1953, deaths of persons occurring in residential institutions, other than those hospitals which admit a majority of patients who are acutely ill, will be assigned to the district in which the institution is situated. In practice this change means that there will be assigned to this district all deaths of inmates in the local hospitals for mental illness, in the Ewell Park Annexe of the Epsom District Hospital, and in other residential institutions for chronic sick or aged persons. An addition of several hundreds may be expected in the total figure of deaths on which the local death rate is calculated. Hitherto the Borough has usually recorded each year one of the lowest death rates in the country; in future years it is anticipated that it will have one of the highest.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of children under the age of one year numbered 14, and the infant mortality rate was 20.9 per 1,000 live births. Comparable figures for 1951 were 20 deaths and an infant mortality rate of 27.6

Nine of the deaths occurred within 28 days of birth and 5 of these within 1 day. In 6 deaths the cause was attributed directly or indirectly to prematurity, 5 to congenital malformations, 2 to pneumonia and 1 to injury at birth.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

One death connected with pregnancy was caused by complications which followed an attempted abortion carried out in hospital for therapeutic reasons.



2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory service is maintained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health. A local laboratory of the service is situated at West Hill House, West Hill, Epsom. During the year 1952 the number of specimens submitted by practitioners in this district was as follows:-

Nose and Throat Swabs	164
Faeces	312
Urine	6
Sputum	60
Blood	1
Cough Plates	2
Others	30
	<u>575</u>

In 1951 the comparable number of specimens examined was 1,308, the higher figures for that year being due to several outbreaks of dysentery.

The staff of the laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by local authorities' Public Health Departments. In the course of the year 176 samples of water, 189 of milk and 51 of ice-cream taken in this district were examined. The results of the examination of water and milk supplies are summarised in later sections of this report, and those relating to ice-cream are dealt with in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service in this area:-

The Borough is at present within the area of control of the main ambulance station at St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton. Control will, however, shortly be transferred to the main station at Kingston Hospital, Wolverson Avenue, Kingston-upon-Thames, when the necessary private telephone lines have been installed. There is a local sub-station in Langton Avenue, Ewell, (Telephone No. Ewell 2247), which is equipped with three ambulances and two sitting case cars.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in sudden illness in streets and public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone dial 999). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife who should travel with the patient in the ambulance. The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned, or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request accompanied by a Doctor's certificate should be made to the County Medical Officer for his consideration. Providing that these requirements are fulfilled, no charge will be made to users.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 47 of this Act gave power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity, who for one reason or another are not receiving proper care and attention, and who are unable to manage for themselves. As might be expected, the majority of these are old people, who, in addition to physical illness, have some loss of mental power sufficient to curtail their reasoning powers but not serious enough to require their admission to hospitals for mental illness. There is a tendency for some of these old people to cut themselves off from relatives and friends and to refuse all help, and the conditions in which they live may reach a deplorable state of neglect before it is realised by relatives or neighbours that the matter should be reported to the Medical Officer of Health or to the Welfare Officer. Removal to hospital or other institution may then be a matter of some urgency to safeguard the invalid's life and to permit the removal of filth and rubbish from the existing accommodation.

Under the 1948 Act, power was given to the local authority to apply to the Magistrates Court for an Order to obtain the compulsory removal, for a period not exceeding three months, of a person found in such conditions. As the result of experience, it was found that the time taken to comply with the legal requirements of the Act in obtaining an Order for compulsory removal was so long that the practical value of the powers given by the Act to local authorities was curtailed. An amending Act which came into force in 1951 enables authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

It was necessary to make application to the Court for a compulsory removal Order in the case of an elderly woman whose health was suffering from the conditions under which she was living. The application was successful and an Order obtained and duly executed.

Since the Acts came into operation, three Orders for compulsory removal have been asked for, the applications having been successful in each case.

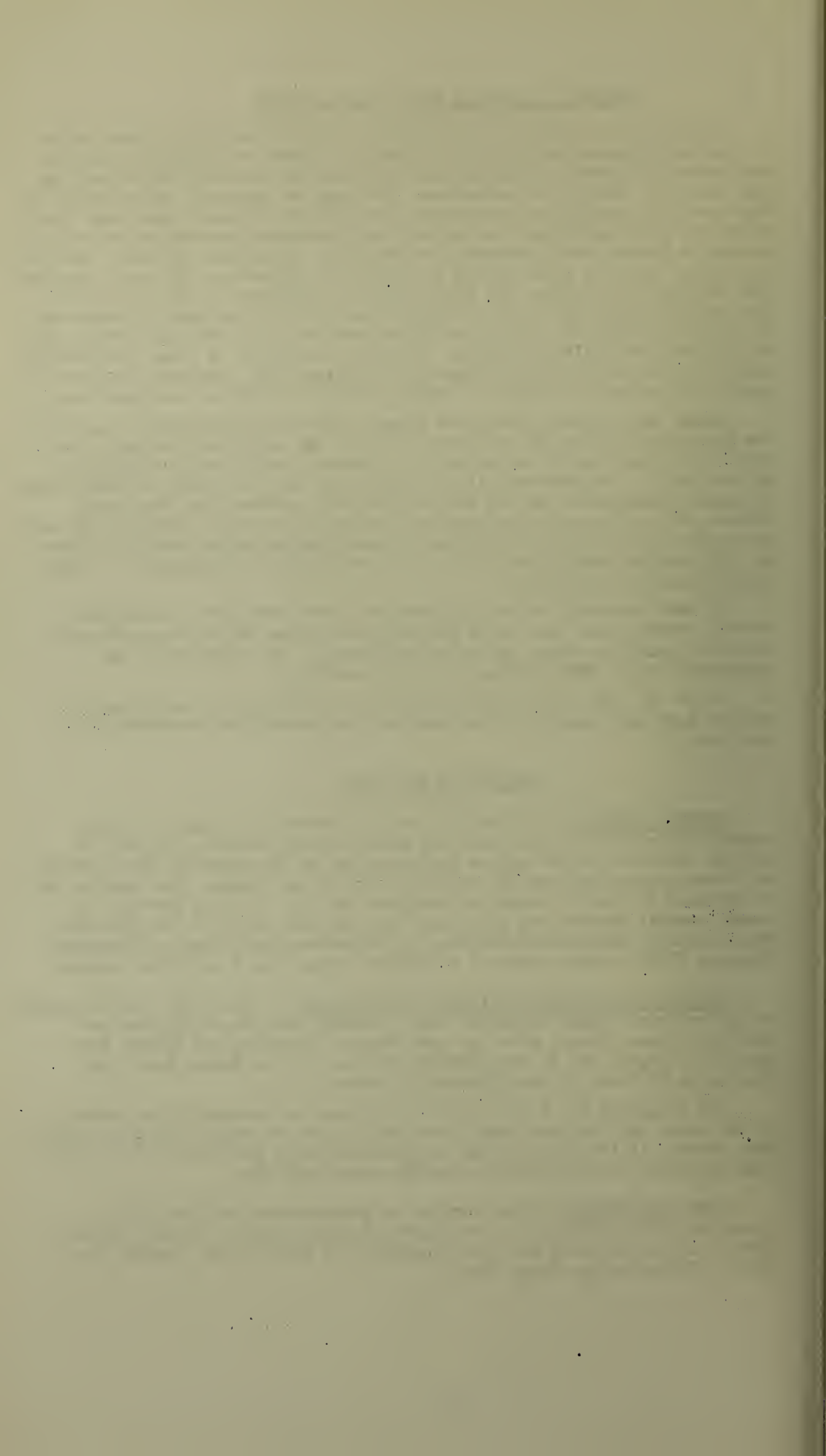
NURSING IN THE HOME

GENERAL NURSING - The National Health Service Act placed on local health authorities, in this case the Surrey County Council, the duty to provide nurses, employed either by themselves or by voluntary organisations, to attend persons who require nursing in their own houses. The service to be provided is free of charge to the users of it. In this Borough the County Council carries out its duties through the agency of the Epsom and Ewell District Nursing Association, 19, Alexandra Road, Epsom, (Telephone No. Epsom 1153), which employs 8 whole-time nurses and 2 part-time nurses.

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS - The Surrey County Council being the local health authority have a Medical Loan Depot situated at West Hill House, Epsom, which is open Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 11.a.m. - 1.p.m., and is administered for them by the Epsom, Ewell and Stoneleigh Division of the British Red Cross.

The equipment has a wide range of all that is necessary for nursing in the home, and includes water beds, bed tables and rests, and wheel-chairs. This service is free and fulfils an important need, particularly at a time when admission to hospitals is becoming more difficult.

HOME HELP SERVICE - This service is administered locally by the Divisional Medical Officer of the Surrey County Council. Details of the service can be obtained from the supervisor at Ashley House, Ashley Road, Epsom, (Telephone No. Epsom 9512).



CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

CARE OF MOTHERS, YOUNG CHILDREN, ETC. - The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and domestic help are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration is carried on by the Central Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices in this Borough.

County Council Health Centres are situated at 44, Waterloo Road, Epsom, and at Ewell Court House. The Epsom Health Centre also serves as a tuberculosis dispensary for Epsom and Ewell, Leatherhead and part of Banstead. It has been pointed out in previous reports that the growth of the activities at the centre has created a position which makes the removal of the tuberculosis work to other quarters very desirable. Earlier promises to provide alternative accommodation, made by the hospital authority responsible for the administration of the chest clinic, have not been implemented.

Some of the outlying parts of the Borough are served by Health Welfare Centres situated in adjacent districts, and for the isolated area of Langley Vale, clinics are held twice a month at conveniently situated premises. The growth of population on the Wells Estate which has resulted from the building development there, requires similar arrangements to be made in that area. The absence of suitable accommodation has so far prevented action, though this position should be remedied in the coming year by the erection by the Council of a prefabricated building which will be available for use as a Clinic.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Immunisation against diphtheria can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act or from County Council Clinics. Figures relating to the numbers treated will be found in Section 6 of this Report.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION'S CLINIC - A branch of the Family Planning Association is active in the Borough. It provides a weekly clinic at the Epsom District Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of contraception to married persons, and also with the investigation of sub-fertility.

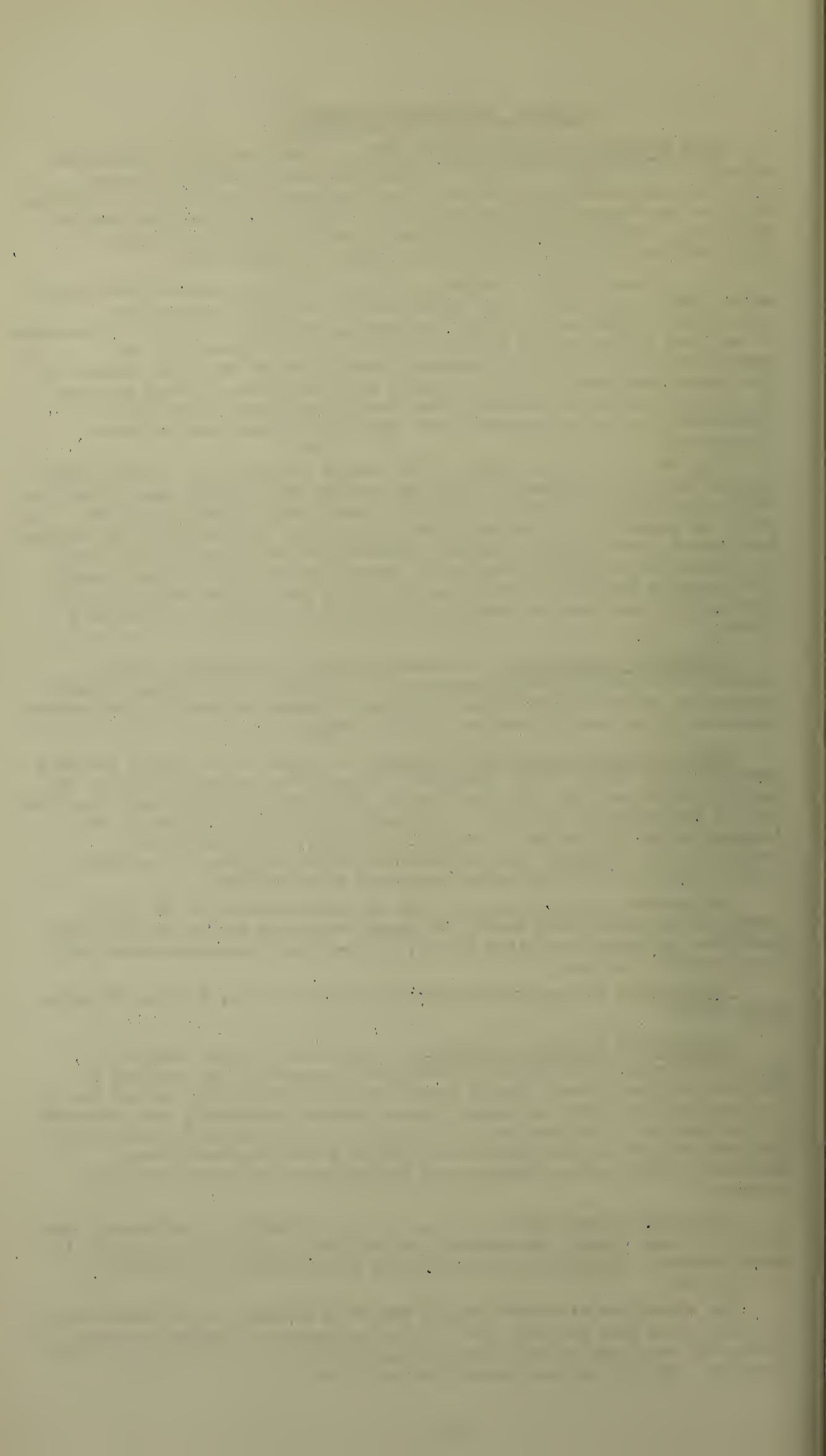
Information has been received from the Hon. Secretary of the local branch of the Association that 1,799 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 480 first visits, and that 1,074 enquiries were dealt with by postal service.

Applications for appointments should be made to Mrs. Poulton (Tele.No. Ewell 2156).

TREATMENT OF SCABIES. DELOUSING. - The clinic for the treatment of people suffering from scabies has continued its work in the premises at the rear of "The Cedars", Church Street, Epsom. The work is carried out by a general-trained State Registered Nurse, and has undoubtedly been effective in its results. The function of the clinic is essentially treatment, and patients are not accepted unless referred by a medical practitioner. Emphasis is laid on the importance of prophylactic treatment for close contacts.

Facilities of the clinic are open to the residents of Leatherhead Urban District, whose Council undertakes a proportionate share in the cost of the establishment. During the year 33 persons were treated, all resident in the Borough.

The clinic has also been used in assisting persons to rid themselves of infestation by head and body lice. Nine patients were treated for head lice during the year, one of this number being resident in the Leatherhead Urban District. One patient was treated for body lice.

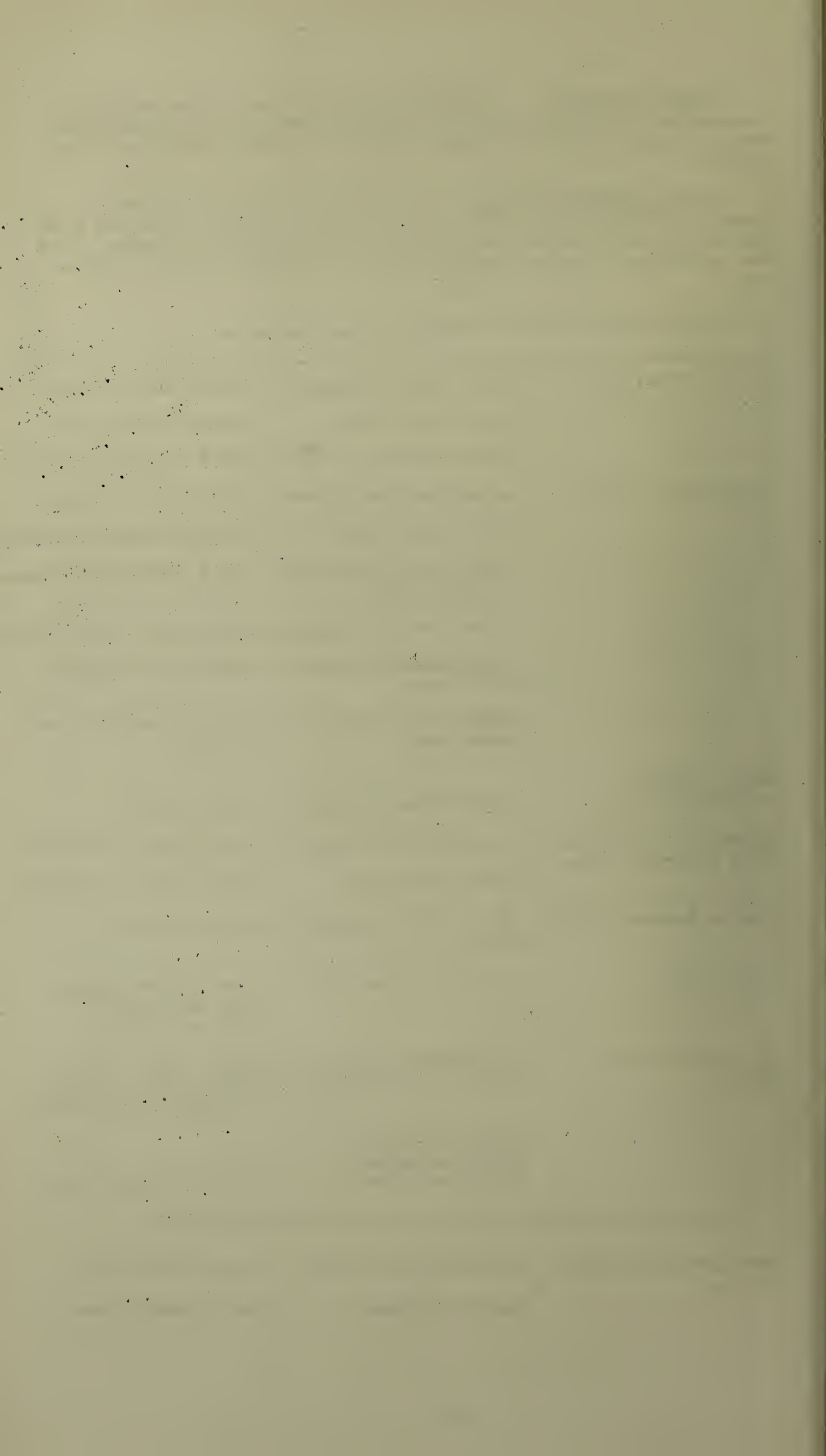


VENEREAL DISEASES -- The Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the administration of matters dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases. Details of local clinics are set out below.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE -- The South London Blood Supply Depot, housed at Stanley Road, Sutton, Surrey, (Tele.No. Vigilant 8221) has a day and night service for the issuing of blood for transfusion purposes. This can be obtained by medical practitioners on application direct to them.

A time-table of clinics available is set out below:-

Ante-natal Clinics	Epsom District Hospital	Mons..& Thurs. 2.p.m.
	Ewell Court House	Fridays 1.30.- 4.p.m.
	Priory Crescent, N.Cheam.	Mon. & Fri. 9.30.-12 noon
Child Welfare Clinics	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom.	Mon. & Wed. 2 - 4 p.m.
	Ewell Court House.	Mon.Wed.& Thurs.1.30-4p.m.
	Jubilee Inst.,Malden Rd. Worcester Park.	Mon. & Thurs. 1.30.- 4p.m.
	Priory Crescent, N.Cheam.	Mon.& Thurs. 1.30.- 4p.m.
	Parochial Rooms, Malden Road, Cheam.	Wednesdays 2 - 4 p.m.
	"Tanhurst", Rosebery Rd., Epsom Downs.	1st & 3rd Weds. in month at 2.p.m.
Family Planning Association Clinic	Epsom District Hospital	Fridays 7.p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinics	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom.	Weds. 9.30a.m.- 12 noon.
	Ewell Court House	Tues. 9.30a.m.- 12 noon.
Scabies Treatment Clinic	"The Cedars", Church St., Epsom.	By appointment
Chest Clinic	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom.	Tues. & Thurs. 2.p.m. Every 3rd Thurs. in month at 5.30.p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinics	St.Holier Hospital, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton.	Males: Mons. 5-7p.m. Females: Weds. 5-7p.m. & Friday 1.30.-3.30p.m.
	Kingston Hospital, Wolverton Avenue, Kingston-on-Thames	Females: Thurs. 5-7p.m.
(And at the Out-patient Departments of many London Hospitals)		
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics.	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom	Every Friday 10.a.m.
	Ewell Court House	Every Tuesday 2.p.m.



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAWATER

That part of the district constituting the parish of Epson is supplied by water from the Council's undertaking. The water is obtained from deep wells, boring and adits in the chalk situated in East Street, and yields a quantity sufficient for all the needs of the community. It is chlorinated before distribution. No softening process is carried out though it is the Council's intention to install a softening process when it is able to obtain the sanction of the Ministry of Health to the financial expenditure and to the use of labour and materials. Frequent bacteriological samples and chemical samples of raw and treated water have been taken under the direction of the Borough Water Engineer. The results show that the raw water and the water pumped to supply have been of excellent quality.

Ewell and the greater part of Cuddington are supplied by the Sutton District Water Company with a softened water derived from wells in the chalk situated at Chead, Sutton and Woodmansterne. Frequent samples have been taken at domestic premises in this area and results found to be satisfactory. Copies of analytical results have also been received at regular intervals of samples taken by the Company's Officials.

The West Park and Manor Hospitals maintain deep wells from which considerable volumes of water are pumped, chlorinated and distributed within the institutions. The bulk of the water used in both hospitals is, however, taken from the Corporation's mains. By arrangement with the Hospital Management Committees the bacteriological quality of the water taken from the wells is under the observation of the Public Health Department.

For reference, details are set out of typical results of chemical analyses taken in the areas of supply of the Borough Water Undertaking and of the Sutton District Water Company:-

Chemical Results in parts per 100,000Borough of Epson and Ewell Water Undertaking

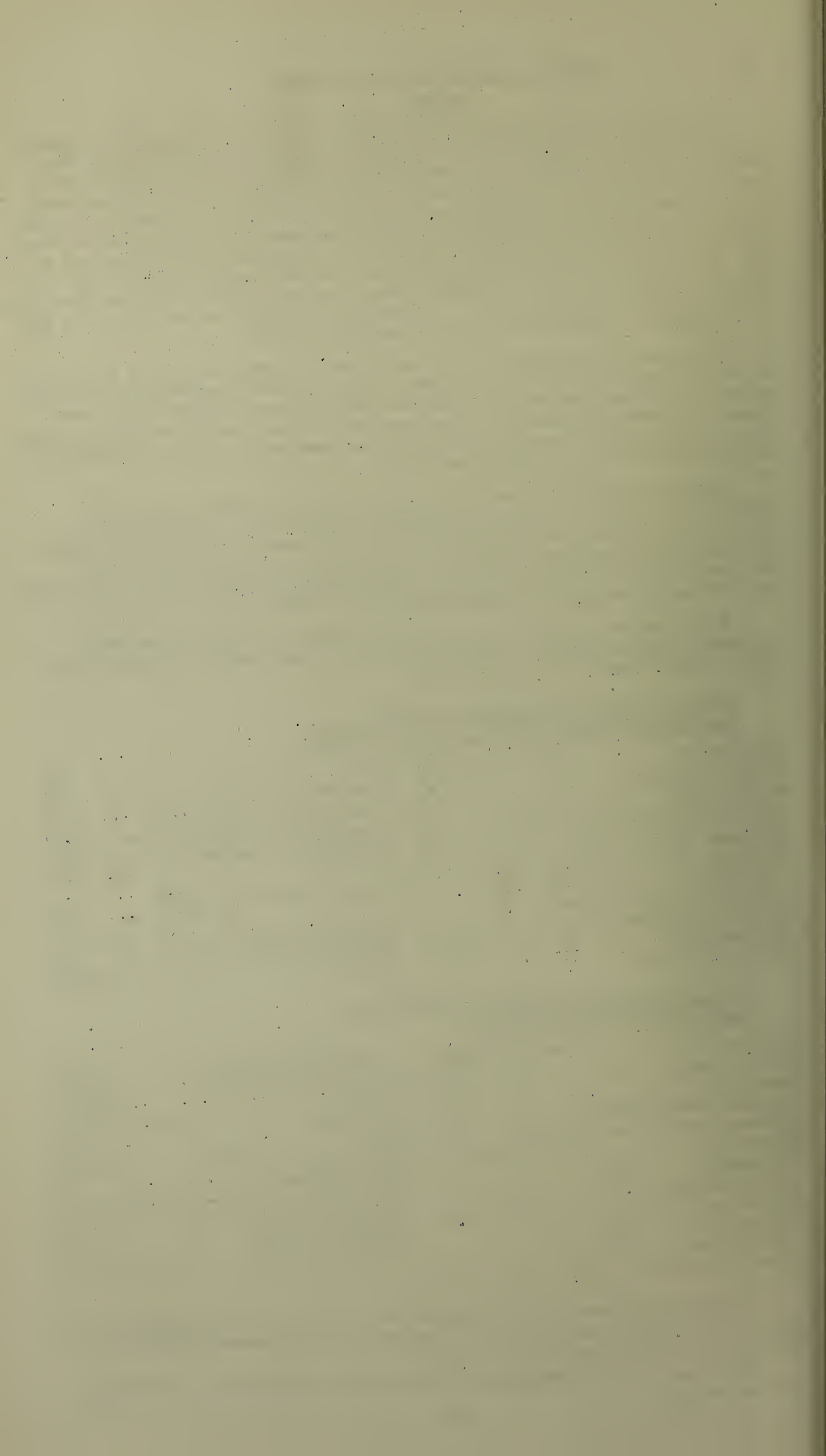
Appearance	...	Clear and bright	Odour	...	...	...	Nil
Colour (Hazen)	...	...	Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	16
Reaction pH	...	...	Total Solids dried at 180° C	...	...	...	320
Electric Conductivity at 20° C	...	...	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	220
Chlorine in Chlorides...	...	...	Nitrogen in Nitrites...	...	...	...	less than 0.01
Hardness:	...	Total	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs	...	...	...	...
Carbonate (Temporary)	220	...	at 27° C	...	...	...	0.00
Non-Carbonate (Permanent)	60	...	Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	-
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	5.2	Turbidity (Silica Scale)	...	...	...	Nil
Free Ammonia	...	0.000	Metals	...	...	...	Absent
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.000					

Chemical Results in parts per 1,000,000Sutton District Water Company

Appearance	...	Clear and bright	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	0.091
Colour (Hazen)	...	...	Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	0.000
Reaction pH	...	...	Metals	...	...	Absent
Electric Conductivity...	...	...	Turbidity	...	...	Less than 3
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	Odour	...	...	Nil
Hardness:	...	Total	Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	Trace
Carbonate	85	...	Total Solids	...	...	170
Non-Carbonate	30	...	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	85
Grains per Gall:	...	Total	Oxygen Absorbed	...	...	0.00
Carbonate	6.0	...	Residual Chlorine	...	...	0.20
Non-Carbonate	2.1	...	Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	Less than 0.01
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	4.0				

A number of houses in the northern part of the area are supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and two cottages on the south-west outskirts of Epson by the East Surrey Water Company.

One house in the district is reported to be dependent on a standpipe for its supply.



DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are two Sewage Works in the Borough, one situated at Hook Road, Epsom, and the other near Ruxley Lane, West Ewell.

Sewage from the Epsom area is delivered to the Hook Road Works where a considerable part is treated by the Simplex Aeration Plant. The remainder gravitates to or is pumped and distributed over the land, passing finally through contact beds, storm water tanks being brought into operation during heavy flows. The whole of the effluent drains to a tributary of the River Hogsmill and amounts to about 1,600,000 gallons per day dry weather flow.

Sewage from Ewell and Cuddington (other than from a small area which discharges to the Sutton and Cheadle Works) gravitates to the Ruxley Works. From the West Ewell district sewage is pumped to a balancing tank where it combines with sewage from Chessington within the Borough of Surbiton. Treatment is by settling tanks and percolating filters, and finally through humus tanks. Sludge is dealt with on sludge drying beds and storm water by a storm water tank. The whole of the effluent flows to the River Hogsmill, the dry weather flow being approximately 1,300,000 gallons per day. Further extensions to the plant generally have recently been completed at a cost of approximately £30,000.

There are 118 cesspools in the Borough and at 18 premises pail closets or chemical closets are in use.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES ON EPSOM DOWNS

While some progress has been made in the Council's scheme to provide temporary conveniences with main drainage and water supply on Epsom Downs, the work of extending the sewers and main water service is unlikely to commence before the end of the racing season in 1953.

During the August race-meeting, the Council provided on the Downs a mobile convenience for women. The vehicle had been hired from the Southend Corporation and was used as an experiment. There is no doubt that it proved a success and many members of the public expressed appreciation of the facilities provided. The provision of a sufficient number of mobile vehicles of this type, used in conjunction with the proposed scheme for main drainage and water supply, would overcome the present problem arising from the use of many undesirable types of temporary conveniences during race meetings.

The need for permanent sanitary conveniences for use of the considerable number of people who visit the Downs at all times of the year, is a matter which should now receive attention.

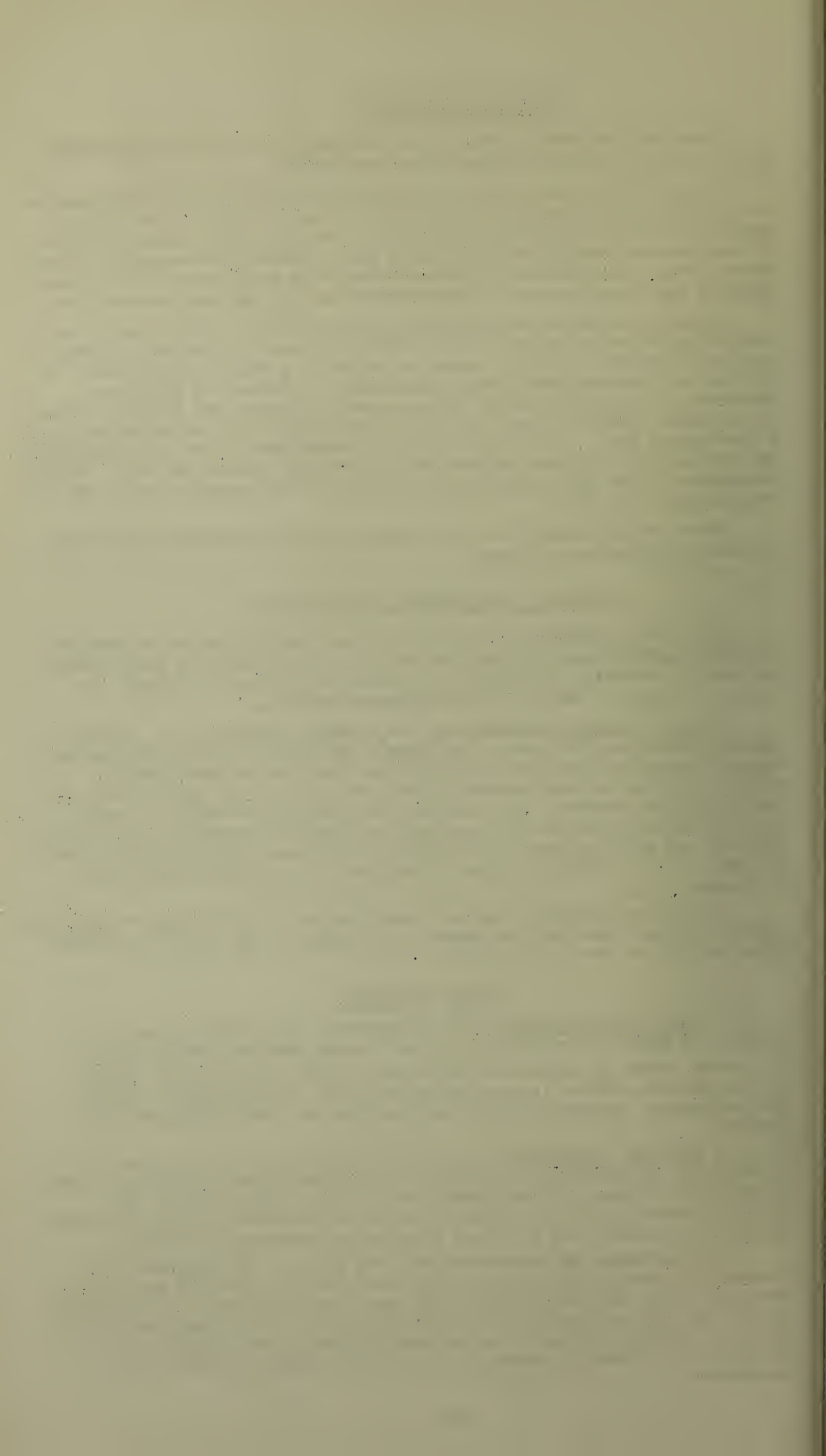
PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) COLLECTION OF REFUSE - The arrangements for public cleansing are carried out under the supervision of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Trade refuse is removed by the Council under an arrangement whereby one bin of trade refuse is removed for every £40 of the rateable value of the premises, a standard charge being made for any additional quantity removed.

(b) DISPOSAL OF REFUSE - Disposal of household and trade refuse continues to be partly by incineration at the Epsom Sewage Works, and partly by controlled tipping at the disused brick works in East Street. An important advantage of the latter system is the reclamation of useless land, which if left would tend to become a permanent eyesore and nuisance.

Notwithstanding the care which had been given by the Engineer and Surveyor to prevent nuisances arising, complaints of obnoxious smells were received during the latter half of the year from residents in the vicinity of the tip. The complaints were investigated and it was found that as a result of tipping into water, sulphuretted hydrogen was liberated into the atmosphere at intervals through the action of sulphate-reducing micro-organisms.



RIVERS AND STREAMS

In the locality of Worcester Park Road, a considerable amount of work has been carried out by the Surrey County Council in straitening banks of the Hogsmill, in grading the fall of the river bed, and in filling in the derelict mill stream. While the purpose of the work is to reduce the risk of flooding, the eradication of stagnant areas of water may have some effect in reducing smells and insect breeding.

The general state of the stream remains extremely unsatisfactory, and it is therefore encouraging to learn that ministerial permission has been given for work on the Hogsmill Valley Joint Drainage Scheme to commence. The construction of enlarged treatment works outside the Borough will be the first stage in this large undertaking.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

The Municipal Baths are situated in East Street, Epsom, and comprise a covered swimming bath (convertible into a hall), turkish, foam and slipper baths and cafe. Swimming bath water is subjected to continuous filtration and chlorination. Frequent bacteriological examinations are made to test the efficiency of the purification process.

There is one privately owned swimming pool in the Borough open to the general public. The pool is equipped with plant for continuous filtration and chlorination, and the water is subjected to periodical bacteriological examination.

The other bathing pools in the Borough are provided in connection with schools and clubs and are not open to the general public.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

A classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered, the action and the result of action taken in regard to these, will be found in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

4.

HOUSING

I. Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year:-

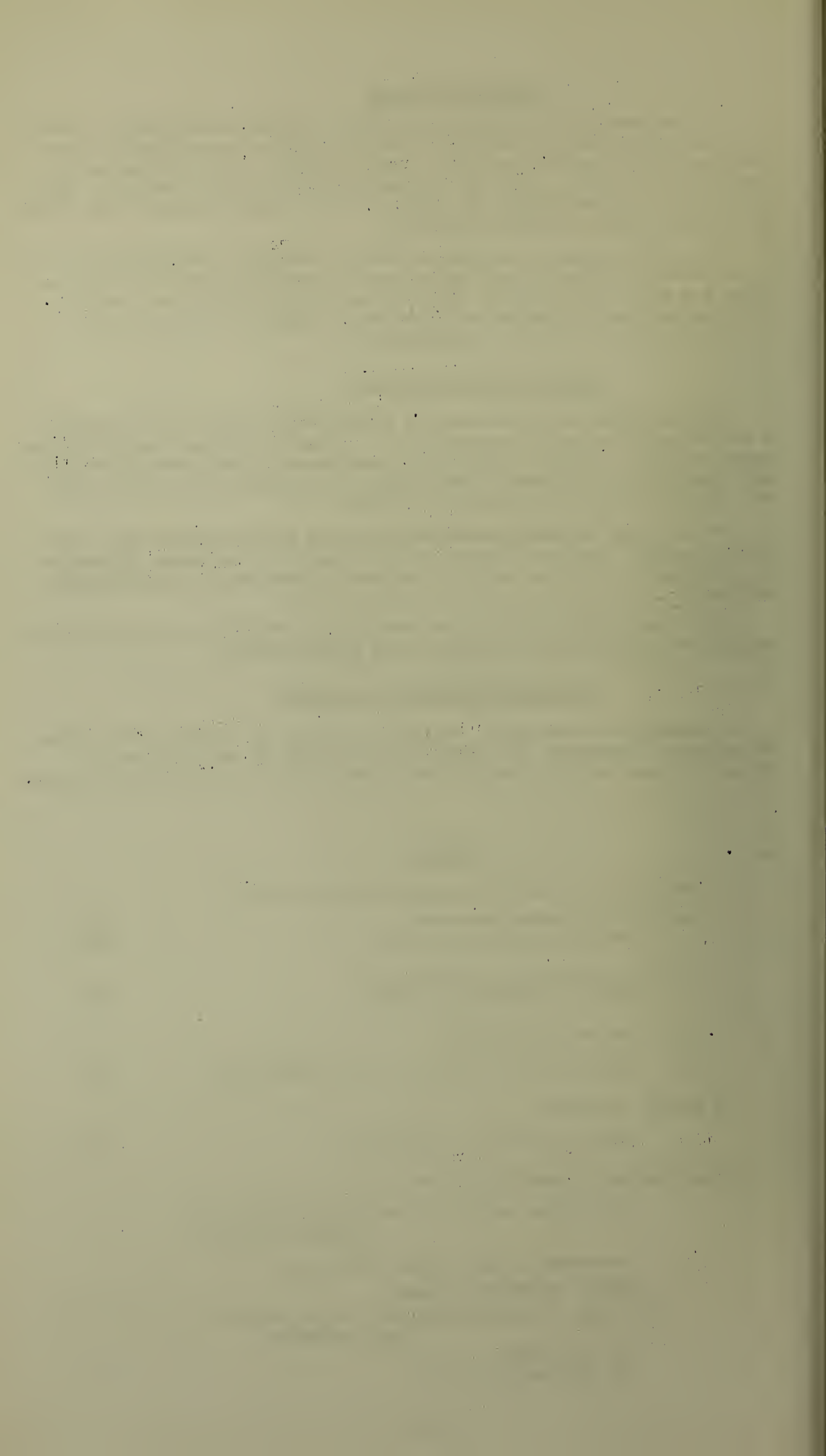
1. (a) Total number inspected	239
(b) Number of inspections made	944
2. (a) Inspected under Housing Acts	6
(b) Number of inspections made	129
3. Number found unfit	4
4. Number found not to be in all respects fit	80

II. Remedy of defects:

Number of houses rendered fit	67
-------------------------------	----

III. Action under Statutory Powers:

A. Proceedings under Sections 9,10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936	-
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:	
(a) by owners	4
(b) by Local Authority	-



Housing (contd)

- C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13
of the Housing Act, 1936 4
- D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the
Housing Act, 1936 Nil

The Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, were undertaken to obtain the demolition of four derelict cottages. Details of this will be found in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and also other information connected with housing matters.

RE-HOUSING

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information regarding the number of new housing units erected during the year:-

Erected by local authority	68
Erected by private enterprise	51
Converted properties:-	
(a) by the local authority	-
(b) by private enterprise	4

In 1952, 5 houses were allocated to applicants in whose families there were tuberculous members, bringing the total of such cases to 69 in the past 8 years.

A matter for concern is the steady deterioration of many old cottages which have outlived their useful life. The time must shortly come when some will certainly become uninhabitable, and a fresh demand will be made on the small supply of new houses to accommodate their present occupants.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector indicates the effort which he and his assistants have made in the inspection and supervision of food, and in encouraging its careful and clean handling by all concerned.

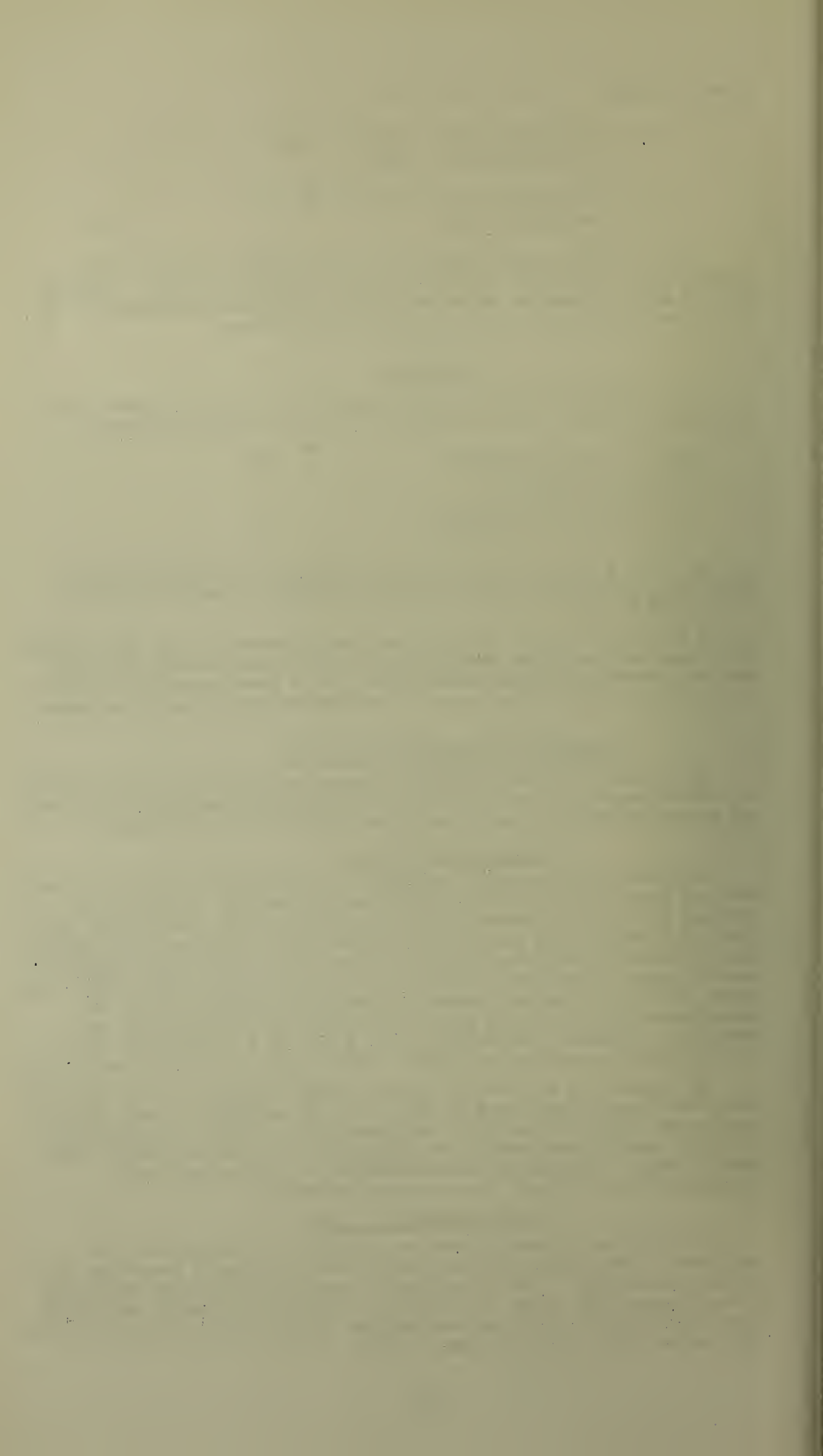
ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council continued to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 75 samples for analyses were taken in this district by his staff. These included 25 samples of milk, 11 of sausages, 5 of ground almonds, 3 each of pastry mixture and mincemeat, 2 each of chocolate roll, jelly, fish cakes, meat paste, lemonade powder and saccherine tablets, and 16 of miscellaneous articles. Six samples were found to be adulterated or irregular, including 3 of sausages, 2 of jelly and 1 of chocolate roll. Court proceedings were taken in two of these cases and convictions obtained.

The information was also given that within that part of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs authority a total of 1,627 samples were taken for analysis, including 1,264 of milk. One hundred and forty-one samples were found to be adulterated or irregular, 100 of these being of milk. Prosecutions were undertaken in 9 cases and eight convictions were obtained, one case being dismissed.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

When the final Census figures are published confirming that the population of the Borough exceeds 40,000, the Council will become the Food and Drugs Authority. The Surrey County Council, who exercise the powers at the present time, offer no objection to the Borough Council undertaking these functions and it is expected that the transfer will take place on the 1st October, 1953, or the 1st April, 1954.



6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1952, classified according to age and sex.

SMALLPOX - No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX - During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 508 primary vaccinations, and 281 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations 420 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 62.5 of the number of births registered in the Borough during the year.

SCARLET FEVER - Fifty-eight cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 52 for the previous year. The case rate per 1,000 population was 0.86 as against 1.53 for England and Wales. Twenty of the cases were admitted to hospital. There was no mortality from the disease, which continued to be of a mild type.

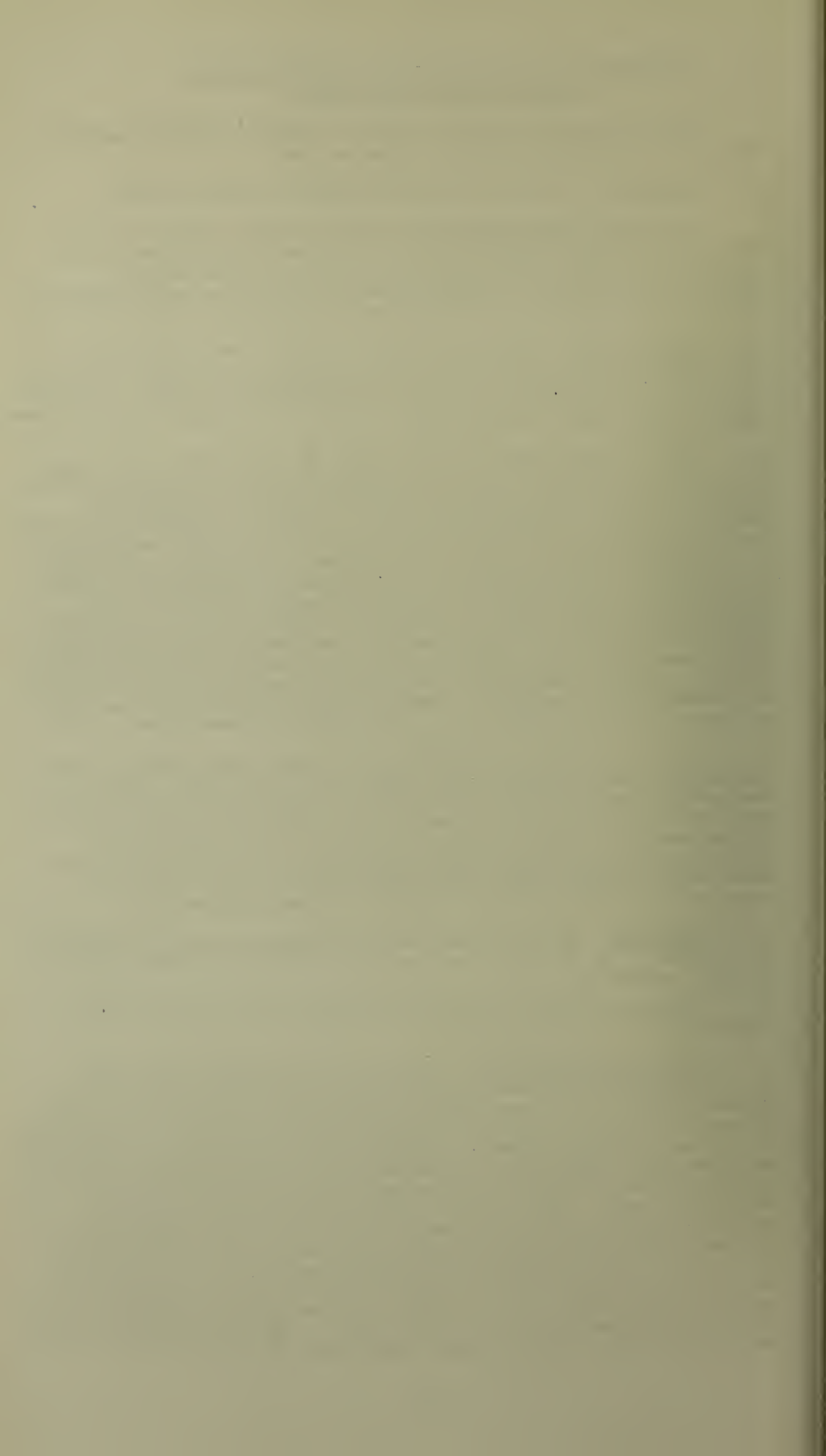
With the change which has taken place in the severity of the course of this disease, and with the greatly improved methods of treatment by the use of the sulpha group of drugs and of antibiotics, the question is sometimes raised as to whether the time is not due for a modification of the procedure designed to deal with scarlet fever. This includes notification to the medical officer of health by the medical practitioner in attendance on the patient of the occurrence of the illness. Notification is followed by a visit of investigation by the sanitary inspector, with subsequent report to the medical officer of health. The latter requires the exclusion from school of children who have been in close contact, and possibly from work of some adults, for example teachers, children's nurses, and some food and milk handlers. Isolation of the patient is required, either at home or by admission to the hospital. Thus a considerable amount of time, money and labour is spent on what is now a minor illness in most cases.

On the other hand it is within recent memory that scarlet fever was frequently a severe illness, with a high mortality and with a series of complications capable of greatly reducing the expectation of life. It is suggested that the change in character of the disease and particularly the non-occurrence of renal complications may be due to the absence or inactivity of the specific strains of streptococcus associated with this severe type of scarlet fever. These conditions may be of a temporary character, and hence the need for caution in relaxing precautions.

DIPHTHERIA - For the second year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the Borough. The case rate for England and Wales was 0.01 per 1,000 population.

Reference to Table V indicates the decline which has taken place in the incidence of this disease.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres serving the district of which details are set out on page 9. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools have been organised by the Divisional School Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment, usually the reinforcing course. The aim is for every child to receive a primary treatment of two injections at about the age of nine months, with secondary treatment consisting of single injections at every 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life to reinforce the original treatment. It is not claimed even with such treatment that absolute immunisation will be attained by every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.



Diphtheria Immunisation (contd)

Notifications were received from various sources that 567 children received primary treatment and 1,317 received reinforcing doses. Possibly some children may have been treated privately or in other districts, about whom information has not been received. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Treatment</u>
Treated at Clinics and Schools	336	1215
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>231</u>	<u>102</u>
	<u>567</u>	<u>1317</u>

In 249 infants the treatment was completed before reaching the age of one year.

Of the child population of the district, it is estimated that 2,857 under the age of five years, and 7,400 over five years but under fifteen years have received treatment.

Active immunisation against diphtheria has now been in operation in the Borough since 1935 and can claim a part in the reduction of the incidence and mortality rates which has occurred. The downward tendency of these rates can be seen by referring to Table V.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)

This infection was present in the Borough to a serious degree. Thirteen cases were notified, giving a case rate of 0.19 per 1,000 population compared with 0.09 for England and Wales. In two cases, both adults, the illness was fatal, the death rate being 0.03 against 0.01 for England and Wales. Seven of the cases were of the paralytic type, and six non-paralytic. In both fatal cases death was due to sudden involvement of the respiratory centre in the early stages of the illness.

Seven of the cases were notified from addresses in the Stoneleigh area situated within a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile radius, and all occurred within a period of three weeks. Four cases attended the same school, and it was established that direct contact occurred between two of them outside the school. Moreover, in two other cases there were contacts attending the school in question. Unfortunately from the point of view of investigation and supervision, the school dispersed for the summer holidays at a stage in the outbreak when only two cases had been notified. On the other hand, the closing of the school may have had an effect on the abrupt ending of the epidemic which occurred two weeks later. Three cases occurred on the Wells Estate in a period extending over three months. The remaining three cases were scattered and appeared not to be associated.

The investigation of an outbreak of poliomyelitis is incomplete because of the practical difficulties of isolating the causative virus from cases and contacts of the disease. However, in research work on selected cases bacteriologists have been able to demonstrate the virus to have been present in the nose, throats and excreta not only of the patient, but also of his close contacts, although the latter may have been in apparently good health. The difficulties in the way of preventing the spread of infection are therefore great. By the time the illness has been recognised and isolation of the patient effected, opportunity for a considerable spread has occurred except in exceptional cases. Under such circumstances quarantine for contacts has not been advised as a routine, though it has been considered in all cases. At the same time it always has been advised that unnecessary activities involving close proximity indoors with other people should be avoided.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA - Fifty-one cases were notified giving a case rate of 75.1 per 1,000 live and still births compared with a rate of 17.87 for England and Wales. Forty-nine of the notifications were received from the maternity unit of the Epsom District Hospital, 33 of them relating to patients who were admitted for their confinements from addresses outside the Borough. Two notifications related to confinements in private houses.

WHOOPIING COUGH - One hundred and thirty-eight cases of whooping cough were notified during the year, the case rate for Epsom and Ewell being 2.04 per 1,000 population against a rate of 2.61 for England and Wales. No deaths were registered from the disease, but this is an illness which may have serious results on the respiratory system which may not show their full effects until later life.

The County Council has extended its scheme of immunisation against infectious diseases to include whooping cough, limiting the treatment to infants and toddlers.

FOOD POISONING - Thirty-two cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. One outbreak consisting of nineteen cases was notified from a residential institution situated in the Borough; thirteen other cases occurred among private residents, in one instance 3 members of a family were affected and in another instance 2 members of a family were affected. The remaining 8 cases were notified from separate households and were unrelated. The case rate was 0.47 per 1,000 population compared with 0.13 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

MEASLES - Four hundred and thirty-two cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 958 in 1951. The majority of the incidence occurred in the last quarter of the year. The case rate per 1,000 population was 6.38 as against the rate of 8.86 for England and Wales. One death from this disease was recorded during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS - The names of 74 residents were added to the register, 67 suffering from disease of the lungs and 10 of other parts. There were also added the names of 18 persons who moved into this district during the year, having been notified previously elsewhere, and 3 who were notified after death.

During the year a review of all names on the register has been made. As a result 158 names were removed, which included 71 of persons no longer resident in the district, and 61 of persons considered to have recovered.

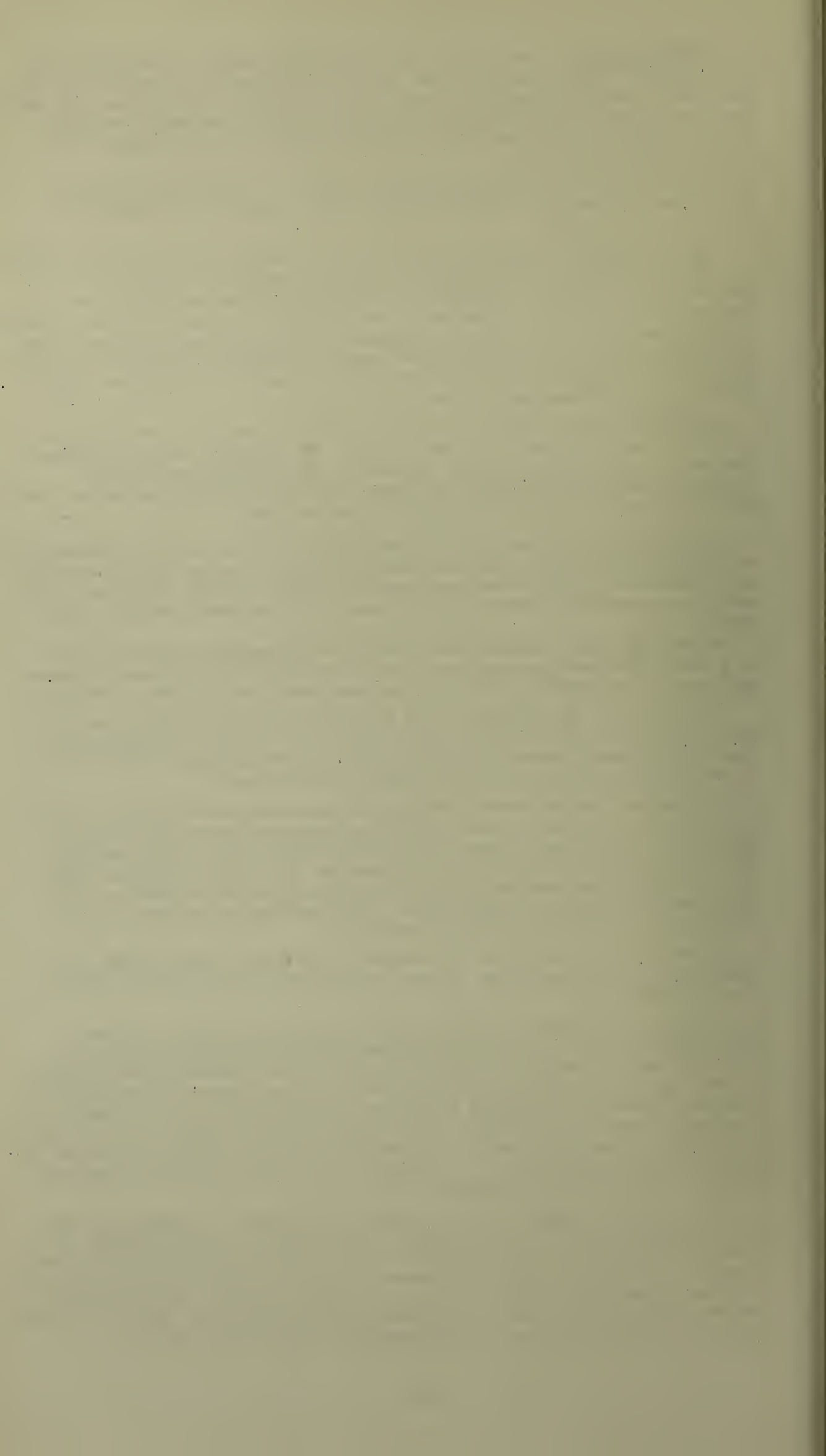
At the end of the year 492 names remained on the tuberculosis register this being 63 less than at the end of 1951. The entries consisted of 433 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (240 males and 193 females), and 59 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (36 males and 23 females).

Ten deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were registered, giving a death rate of 0.15. One death occurred from non-pulmonary tuberculosis giving a death rate of 0.01. and a total tuberculosis death rate of 0.16 compared with 0.24 for England and Wales. Information of 3 of the 11 deaths which occurred during the year was obtained from the Registrar of Deaths, there having been no previous notification. The remaining deaths were all of patients who had been previously notified.

An analysis into the types of disease, sex and age groups of the new additions to the register and of those removed by reason of death is to be found in Table VI.

Considerable efforts have been made in the past 5 years to combat tuberculosis. There has been an increase in the number of hospital beds available for the treatment of the disease; a great advance in the efficacy of drugs used; concerted efforts to improve the environmental condition of patients; increased facilities in the use of radiography for the examination of suspected cases of infection, and of their contacts; and the use of B.C.G. inoculation, though this method of prevention, which is still considered to be in the experimental stage, is reserved for a limited number of subjects falling within special categories.

The mortality figures set out in Table VII suggest that these efforts may be having an effect on the course of the disease. For the fourth year in succession there has been a fall, and this year the figure is the lowest recorded. Reference to Table VII shows the number of new cases notified each year has varied very little. If any good result has been obtained by such measures as have been taken to prevent spread of infection, they are probably masked by the increased use of radiography to detect lung disease.



Tuberculosis (contd)

A considerable decline in the incidence of the disease cannot be expected until a method of increasing individual resistance, such as B.C.G. inoculation, is in general use, and the policy guiding the administration of B.C.G. is based on the need for controlled surveys of its effects on selected groups before its application to the general community.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY - In March of this year the South Western Metropolitan Regional Mass X-ray unit visited the Borough, this being its third visit in the past seven years. A total of 6,033 persons were examined in 11 of whom active pulmonary tuberculosis was detected. This represents an incidence of 1.8 per 1,000 examined which is rather lower than the average figure of 2.1 per 1,000 in the area visited by the Unit (Surrey, N.E.Hants. & N.Sussex).

EPSOM, LEATHERHEAD AND DISTRICT CARE COMMITTEE - The Epsom, Leatherhead and District Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its work with energy during the year under the Chairmanship of Alderman Mrs. A. Winter. The Secretary of the Committee is Miss Linford, who is also the Surrey County Council's Care Almoner in the area, and the Treasurer is Mr. T.L. Flanagan, of the Epsom Branch of the Westminster Bank. Members of the Committee include representatives of the Borough Council, the Leatherhead Urban District Council, Associations and Societies interested in social welfare, and officers engaged in work connected with health, welfare and relief. Thus the Committee is in a good position to help solve the special problems of the tuberculous person and the household to which he belongs. Much valuable work has been done, and remains to be done in the future, notwithstanding the advent of new social legislation.

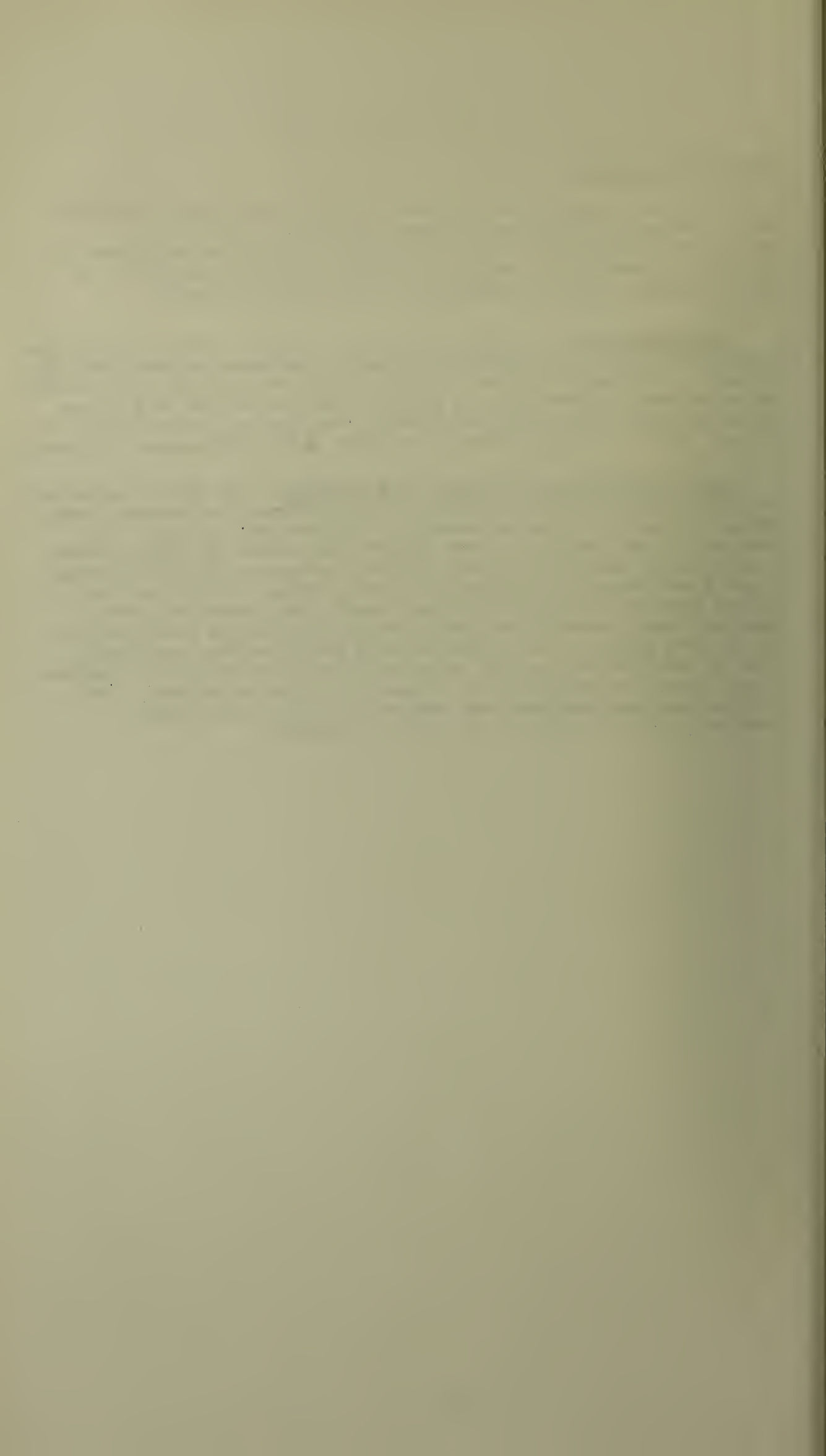


TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN
THE YEAR 1952

	England and Wales	Borough of Epsom & Ewell
<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births	15.3	9.9
Still Births	(0.35 22.6 (a)	0.12 11.8 (a)
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes	11.3	9.0
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	0.00	-
Diphtheria	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	0.24	0.16
Influenza	0.04	0.03
Smallpox	0.00	-
Acute Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	0.01	0.03
Pneumonia	0.47	0.34
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	0.00	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	-
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	-
Scarlet Fever	1.53	0.86
Whooping Cough	2.61	2.04
Diphtheria	0.01	-
Erysipelas	0.14	0.18
Smallpox	0.00	-
Measles	8.86	6.38
Pneumonia	0.72	0.92
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.06	0.10
(including polioencephalitis)	0.03	0.09
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.47
Puerperal Pyrexia	17.87(a)	75.1 (a)
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
Deaths under 1 year of age	27.6	20.9
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births</u>		
Maternal Mortality	0.72	1.47
(Puerperal Sepsis)	0.09	-
(Toxaemia of Pregnancy)	0.23	-
(Abortion)	0.11	1.47
(Other Maternal Causes)	0.29	-

(a) Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births

TABLE II
COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Period	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1941 - 1952)		Average Annual Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1941 - 1952)		Average Annual Death Rate of children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 Live Births (Annual Rates 1941 - 1952)	
	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell
1931 - 1940	14.9	12.6	12.3	7.3	58	41
1941	14.2	12.1	12.9	10.2	59	37.1 (28) +
1942	15.8	16.0	11.6	9.4	49	34.6 (34) +
1943	16.5	17.4	12.1	10.6	49	35.8 (38) +
1944	17.6	16.3	11.6	9.9	46	33.5 (33) +
1945	16.1	13.0	11.4	9.1	46	31.8 (26) +
1946	19.1	15.8	11.5	9.1	43	26.2 (28) +
1947	20.5	15.5	12.0	8.8	41	20.7 (22) +
1948	17.9	12.3	10.8	8.5	31	22.7 (19) +
1949	16.7	12.4	11.7	9.3	32	26.0 (22) +
1950	15.8	11.0 (11.6)	11.6	9.2 (8.8)	29.8	15.9 (12) +
1951	15.5	10.6 (11.2)	12.5	10.6 (10.2)	29.6	27.6 (20) +
1952	15.3	9.9 (10.4)	11.3	9.0 (8.7)	27.6	20.9 (14) +

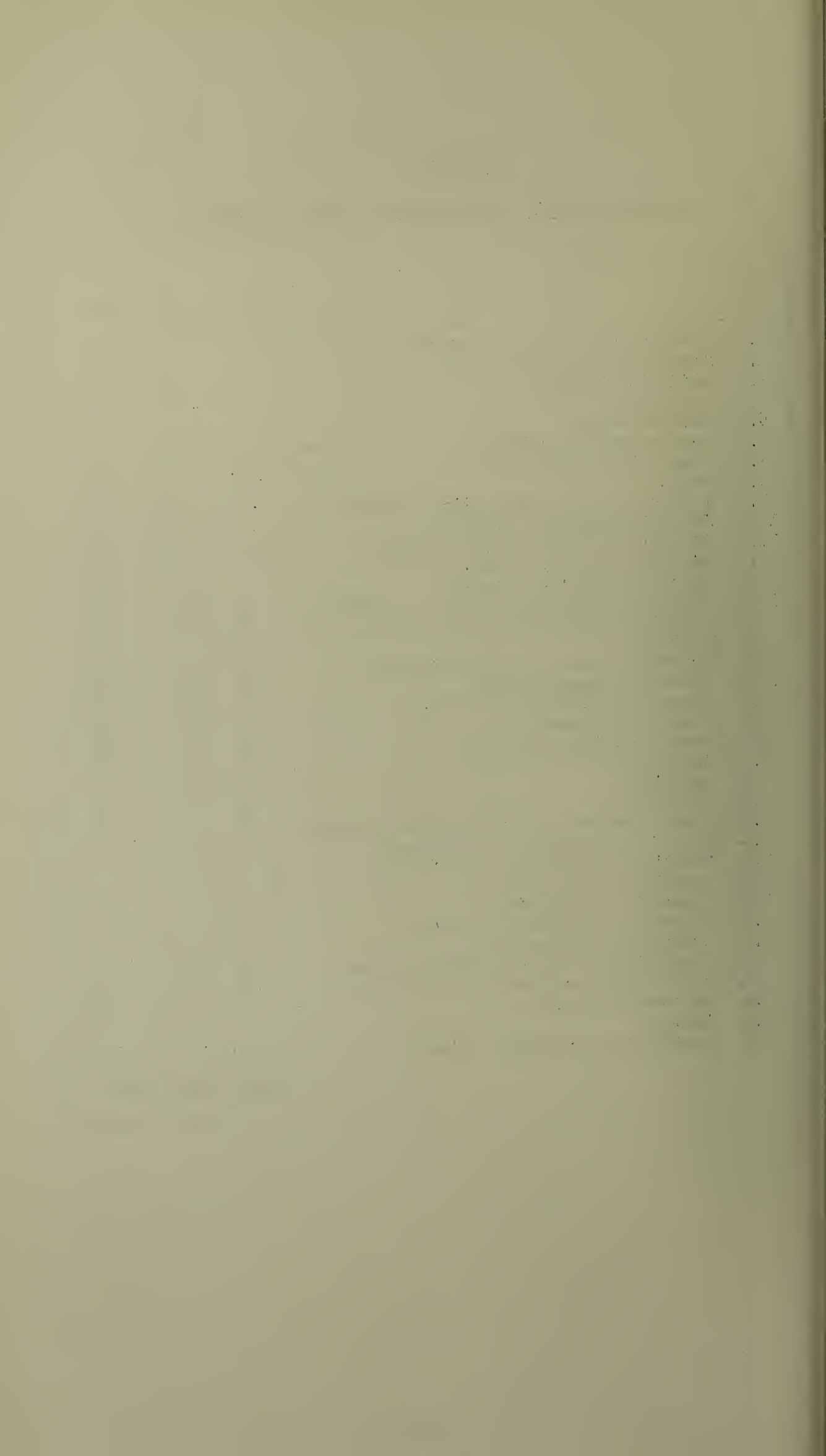
¥ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates

+ Bracketed figures represent number of deaths

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	5	5	10
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	-	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	2	2	4
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	2
8. Measles	1	-	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	2	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	5	9
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	3	14
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.	1	23	24
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	4	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	35	20	55
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	3	5
16. Diabetes	1	5	6
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	37	50	87
18. Coronary disease, angina	44	29	73
19. Hypertension with heart disease	8	13	21
20. Other heart disease	44	60	104
21. Other circulatory disease	16	22	38
22. Influenza	-	2	2
23. Pneumonia	12	11	23
24. Bronchitis	16	9	25
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	1	4
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	7	3	10
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	5	6
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	3	2	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	24	27	51
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
34. All other accidents	4	4	8
35. Suicide	4	3	7
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	293	317	610



NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

[illegible]

TABLE V

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL 1934 - 1952

Year	Number of cases Notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population	Immunisation. No. of primary treatments in each year.
1934	34 (1)	0.78	3	0.06	-
1935	13 (1)	0.29	-	-	167
1936	20 (1)	0.39	-	-	500
1937	15 (3)	0.26	-	-	520
1938	17 (3)	0.29	1	0.02	597
1939	8 (1)	0.13	-	-	370
1940	6 (3)	0.09	-	-	463
1941	15 (5)	0.24	-	-	2654
1942	11 (6)	0.18	1	0.02	1727
1943	9 (-)	0.15	-	-	1117
1944	6 (6)	0.10	-	-	635
1945	10 (6)	0.16	1	0.02	853
1946	7 (5)	0.10	-	-	807
1947	3 (1)	0.04	-	-	776
1948	4 (1)	0.06	-	-	1335
1949	-	-	-	-	947
1950	1 (1)	0.01	-	-	760
1951	-	-	-	-	696
1952	-	-	-	-	567

≡ Figures in brackets indicate number of cases among staff and patients
of the Hospitals for Mental Diseases.

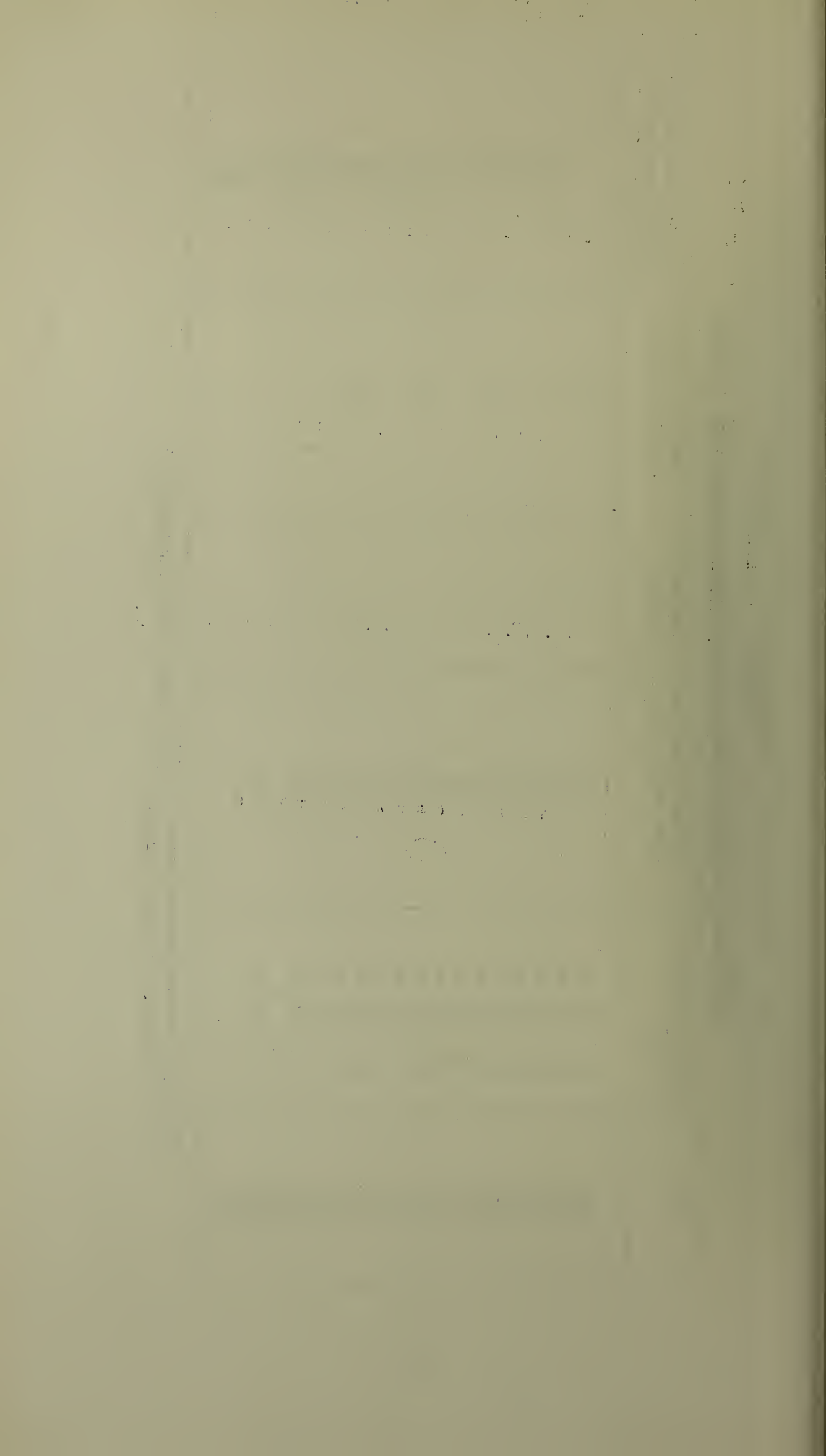


TABLE VI

	Primary notifications relating to persons resident in the Borough of Epsom and Ewell				Secondary notifications of persons already notified in other district now resident in the Borough of Epsom and Ewell.				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	6	5	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	6	6	1	1	7	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
35 - 44	14	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-
45 - 54	7	5	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
65 Yrs. & over	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
	46	21	7	3	12	5	1	-	5	5	1	-

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY

Year	Primary Notifications		Inward Transfers	Posthumous Notifications	Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Population				
1934	27	0.62	16	4	21	0.49
1935	32	0.69	13	1	11	0.24
1936	41	0.79	30	2	17	0.33
1937	45	0.79	25	2	25	0.44
1938	59	0.99	20	6	16	0.27
1939	53	0.84	14	7	27	0.43
1940	58	0.92	25	6	38	0.60
1941	80	1.29	22	8	41	0.66
1942	74	1.21	24	3	27	0.43
1943	78	1.29	18	1	31	0.49
1944	79	1.31	19	13	26	0.45
1945	75	1.19	19	7	29	0.45
1946	69	1.02	31	2	12	0.18
1947	82	1.22	24	4	27	0.40
1948	68	1.00	31	5	33	0.34
1949	75	1.10	20	5	27	0.40
1950	52	0.76	26	1	20	0.29
1951	54	0.79	24	2	15	0.22
1952	74	1.09	18	3	11	0.16

Public Health Department
West Hill House,
West Hill,
Epsom.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my sixteenth Annual Report on the work of the Sanitary Inspectors, which is compiled in accordance with the requirements of Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

During the year 1952, a total of 7,730 inspections and visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors, which compares very favourably with previous years. Nearly a thousand complaints were investigated and many visits were made at the request of food traders for advice concerning unsound food.

The number of informal notices served was below the average and in only six instances was it found necessary to serve Statutory Notices, but it will be seen by the number of defects remedied, that a considerable amount of work has been carried out and most of it as a result of advice or verbal request at the time of inspection. This, in my opinion, is an indication of the spirit of co-operation which Sanitary Inspectors endeavour to foster between members of the public and the Public Health Department.

Premises where food is prepared or stored for sale continue to receive special attention. It has been found in practice that the maintenance of a reasonably high standard of food hygiene in food premises and amongst food handlers can only be attained by regular and frequent inspections. This policy is being pursued as far as possible and there is increasing evidence that the required results are being achieved.

The repair of existing houses remains a difficult problem and the demand for more and more houses prevents many old deteriorated properties being considered for demolition except in extreme cases and yet such action would be inevitable if the provisions of the Housing Act could be exercised without detriment to the long waiting list of applicants for housing accommodation.

A considerable amount of time has been devoted to pest control and there has been an increase in the number of requests for assistance in the destruction of rats, mice and all types of insect pests. Details of sewer treatment for rat infestations are given in the report and a summary of other duties performed.

I wish to record my thanks to Dr. Cyrus Ive, the Medical Officer of Health, for his advice and co-operation, to the members of my staff for their loyalty and assistance and to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. H. C. HAGGER

Chief Sanitary Inspector

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Summary of Inspections and Visits

Public Health Act, 1936,	inspections.		526
" " " "	reinspections.		1035
Housing Act, 1936,	inspections.		6
" " " "	reinspections and other visits.		129
Visits to work in progress (not included above).			1052
" in connection with Infectious Disease.			356
" " " " Overcrowding.			7
" " " " Complaints.			389
Inspections and visits regarding drainage.			1436
" " " " cesspools.			16
Number of drainage tests carried out.	216		-
Visits regarding rat and mice infestation (not including visits of rodent operatives)			304
Visits regarding other vermin and insect pests.			189
Applications for building licences referred from the Borough Engineer	31		-
Inspections and visits in connection therewith.			58
" of Caravans, Tents, Vans and Sheds, etc.			63
" " Vacant Lands and Dumps.			116
" " Rivers and Streams.			20
" " Stables and Piggeries			59
" " Public Conveniences			22
" " Swimming Baths and Pools.			18
" " Theatres, Cinemas, etc.			3
" " Schools.			40
" " Offices.			3
Smoke Observations.			6

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

	No. on Register	
Inspections of Factories (with power)	130	71
" " " (without power)	22	5
" " Workplaces.	8	2
" " Outworkers' Rooms.	-	31

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Inspections and visits regarding shop hours, conditions of employment of shop assistants, etc.	60
--	----

FOOD PREMISES - INSPECTIONS AND VISITS:-

Bakehouses	11	52
Bakers and Confectioners		21
Butchers	38	91
Dairies and Milkshops		35
Fishmongers and Poulterers		57
Food Vans and Vehicles		15
Fried Fish Shops		21
Greengrocers and Fruiterers		58
Grocers and Provisions Shops		129
Ice-Cream premises	101	168
Manufacture or preparation of Preserved Food	27	16
Miscellaneous Food Premises		45
Public Market and Food Stalls		17
Restaurants, Cafes and Dining Rooms		89
Slaughterhouses	4	136
Visits regarding Unsound Food		305
Miscellaneous visits and inspections not included above		453

TOTAL 7730

SAMPLING

Ice-cream samples	51
Milk samples (bacteriological)	189
Water samples from:-	
Main supplies (domestic)	9
Mental Hospitals - private wells (untreated)	101
" " - main supply and treated	47
Swimming Baths and Pools	12
Miscellaneous	7

COMPLAINTS

The following is a summary of the complaints received during the year:-

Insanitary condition of premises	74
Flooding	7
Choked or defective drains	127
Defective dustbins	6
Offensive accumulations	11
Pig food storage bins	4
Keeping of animals or poultry	12
Rat or mice infestation	588
Nuisance from flies or other insect pests	38
Vermin	12
Offensive smells	26
Unsound food	15
Milk supply, milk bottles, etc.	6
Factory and Shops Acts	2
Smoke	4
Overcrowding	3
Miscellaneous	27
	<u>962</u>

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS

Number of premises where nuisances or defects found	107
Number of nuisances or defects found	646

NOTICES

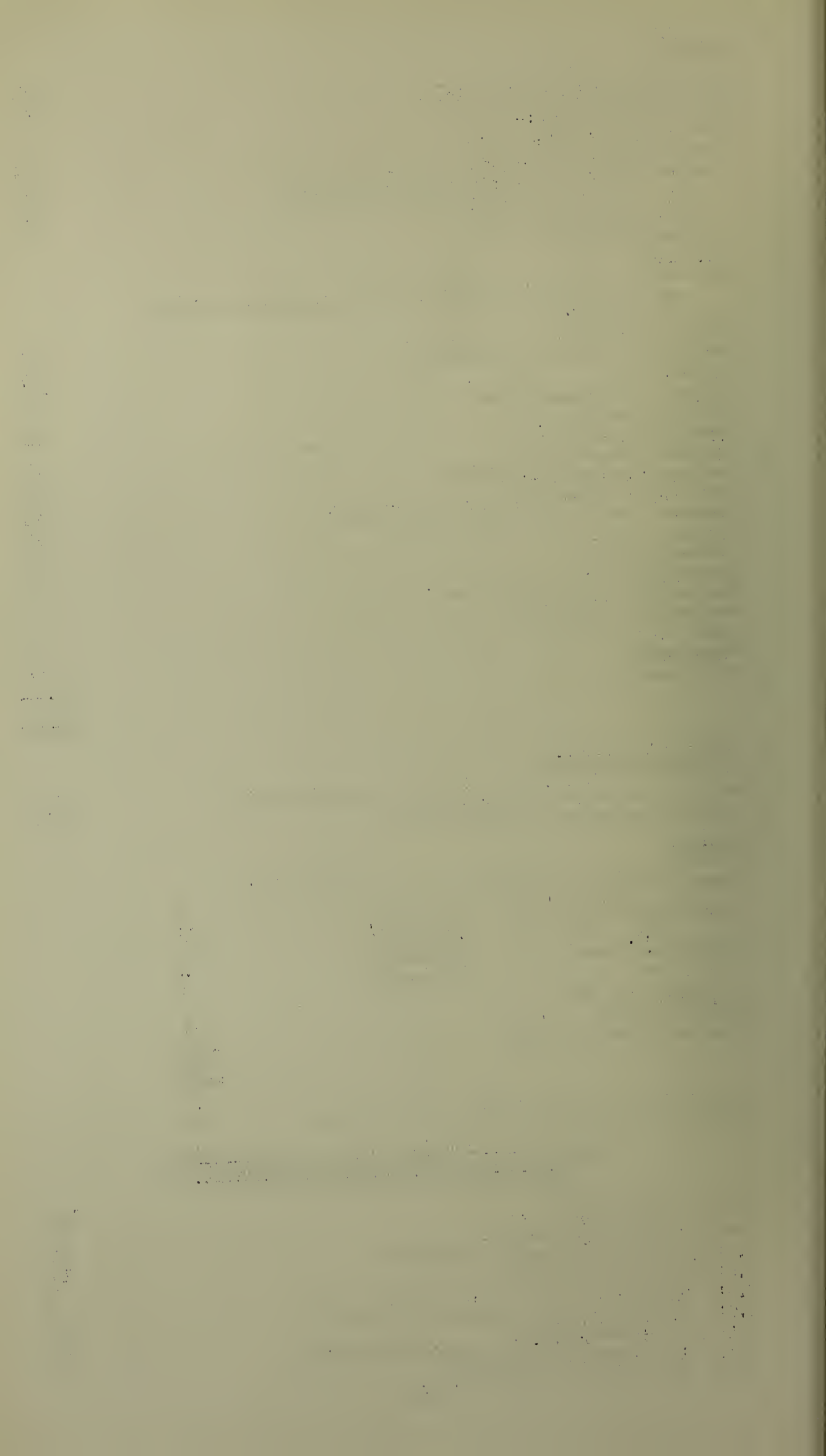
Number of Notices served under the following Acts:-

Public Health Act, 1936	(Statutory)	4
" " "	(Informal)	95
Housing Act, 1936.	(Statutory)	2
" " "	(Informal)	-
Factories Act, 1937	"	5
Shops Act, 1950	"	3
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	"	11
		<u>120</u>

Number of Notices outstanding at end of year	13
--	----

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED, DEFECTS REMEDIED AND OTHER SANITARY MATTERS ATTENDED TO

Choked drains cleared	120
Drains repaired or relaid	91
Inspection chambers built or repaired	84
W.C.'s repaired or renewed	19
W.C.'s cleaned.	4
W.C.'s flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	8
W.C.'s new or additional	53
Soil vent pipes or F.A.I.'s repaired or renewed	14
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	9



New gullies provided	71
New sinks or wash basins provided or renewed	86
Water service pipes repaired or renewed	3
Cesspools repaired or emptied	10
Cesspools abolished and drainage connected to sewer	-
Cesspools new	-
New dustbins provided	19
Yard paving provided or repaired	11
Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	17
Roofs repaired	63
Eaves guttering or rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	42
Walls (external) rendered, re-pointed or repaired	19
Walls replastered or repaired	34
Ceilings replastered or repaired	52
Walls and ceilings cleansed and redecorated	79
Floors repaired or renewed	20
Fireplaces or ranges repaired or renewed	10
Stairs repaired or renewed	2
Doors repaired or renewed	9
Windows repaired or renewed	24
Sashcords provided or renewed	20
Additional lighting and ventilation provided	4
Dampness remedied	44
Coppers provided or repaired	3
Food stores ventilated, repaired or cleansed	3
Rooms disinfected after Tuberculosis	9
Disinfection on request (cost defrayed)	9
Disinfestation of rooms, etc., for vermin	16
Rooms, etc., sprayed for flies or other insect pests.	31
Dairies cleansed and repaired	3
Bakehouses cleansed	14
Slaughterhouses, stables or pigsties cleansed	7
Keeping of animals - nuisances abated	8
Offensive accumulations removed	9
Miscellaneous defects remedied	112

Unfit Houses

The following dwellings found unfit for human habitation were dealt with during the year in consequence of official representations:-

119, Stamford Green, Epsom

In consequence of a Demolition Order dated 22nd March, 1951, the owner, who was the sole occupant of this bungalow, obtained other accommodation and demolition of the premises was completed on the 5th September, 1952.

74 and 76, High Street, Ewell

These two semi-detached houses were subject to a Demolition Order dated 20th December, 1951. The Council provided the family occupying No. 76, with alternative accommodation. The adjoining house, which had been previously vacated owing to war damage, was used temporarily as a workshop until the tenant of No. 76, could be rehoused, and the demolition of both houses was completed on the 16th December, 1952.

"Rose Cottage", Woodcote Side, Epsom

A Demolition Order was made in respect of this bungalow on the 22nd February, 1952. The premises will be demolished when the occupants are accommodated in one of the Council houses being erected on a new Estate.

1 and 2, Bonesgate Cottages, Chessington Road, West Ewell

These premises are subject to Demolition Orders made on the 22nd February, 1952. The family who occupied the two cottages as one has been rehoused by the Council and the cottages are now vacant.

The Council is taking steps to secure the demolition of the premises owing to the owner failing to comply with the Demolition Orders.

30 - 36, Woodcote Green Road, Epsom

These four cottages, which are situate within the curtilage of the Epsom District Hospital, were originally purchased by the County Council for the purpose of demolishing and developing the site in relation to the hospital. Owing to the War, the proposed scheme could not be proceeded with and the property, which has since been taken over by the Regional Hospital Board, is now in a derelict condition. Three of the cottages are vacant and the Hospital Authorities are desirous of clearing the site, but cannot proceed until the tenant of the occupied cottage has obtained alternative accommodation.

Official Representation was made in respect of the premises, but the Council decided they could not assist by rehousing the remaining tenant and in the circumstances further action in relation to the demolition was deferred.

47, The Avenue, Worcester Park

An Official Representation was made to the Public Health Committee that this house was unfit for human habitation and not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered fit. The owner is the sole occupant and in a letter from her Solicitors, it was pointed out that extreme hardship would be caused to her if steps were taken by the Council at the present time under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, to secure the demolition of the property, and asking if such action could be deferred for six months during which time it was hoped that the War Damage claim would be settled. The Committee decided to accede to this request provided the premises were vacated forthwith.

The owner's Solicitors were informed of this decision on the 19th December, 1952.

Overcrowding

In the course of investigating complaints and applications for housing accommodation, three families have been found to be living under overcrowded conditions, but only in one case was it possible for the Council to offer alternative accommodation.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Fifteen houses and one other building were dealt with for bug infestation. In each case the rooms affected were thoroughly sprayed with insecticide and where necessary, bedding, etc., was removed for steam disinfection.

Subsequent inspections were made and in no case was any reinfestation reported.

Schools

Forty inspections and visits by the Sanitary Inspectors were made during the year to Schools in the Borough, including private schools. Minor repairs to drainage and sanitary fittings were found necessary.

There are twenty-six private schools in the Borough.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Prescribed particulars on the administration
of the Factories Act, 1937

(1) Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to health, including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	No. on register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	130	71	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	2	-	-
TOTAL	160	78	5	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found:				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	by H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	10	10	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not relating to outwork)	17	17	-	-	-
TOTAL	37	37	-	1	-

(3) Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out- workers in Aug. list required by Sec.110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of defaults in send- ing lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists. (5)	No. of instan- ces of work in unwhole- some premises (6)	Noti- ces served (7)	Prose- cutions (8)
Wearing apparel (making, etc. cleansing and washing	2	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	-

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

The number of milk distributors and dairy premises (other than dairy farms) in the Borough, registered in accordance with the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, is as follows:-

Retail Purveyors (with premises in the Borough	6
" " (from outside the Borough)	8
Dairy and Pasteurising Establishments	2
Milk Receiving Depots	4
Shops from which milk is sold	13

Milk Licences

The following licences to sell graded milk were granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949, during the year 1952:-

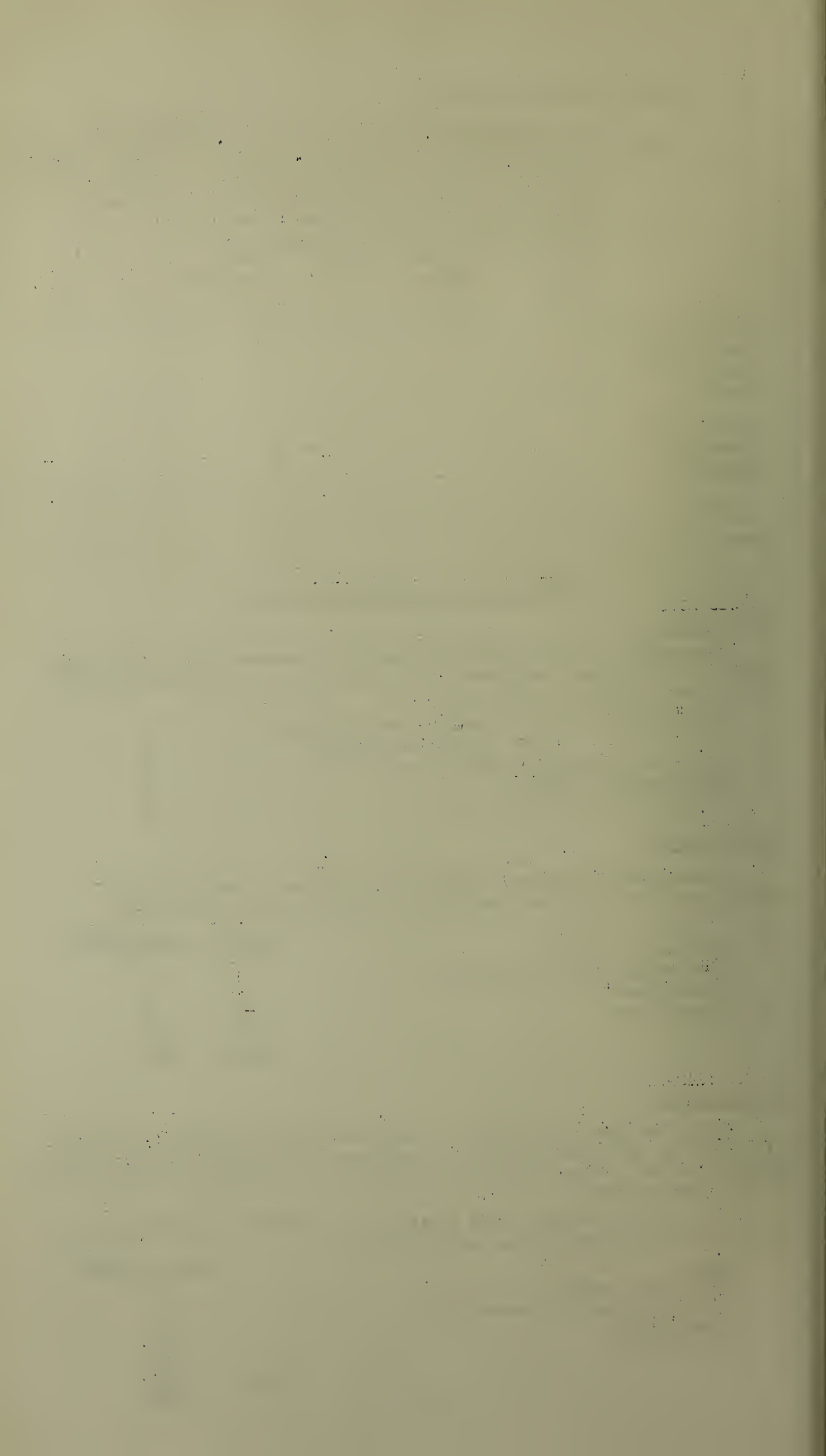
	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
"Tuberculin Tested"	12	5
"Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised"	1	2
"Pasteurised"	12	6
"Sterilised"	17	7
	<u>42</u>	<u>20</u>

Milk Sampling

During the year, 189 samples of milk were taken from dairies and milk distributors, including supplies to local hospitals and schools, also routine sampling of two licenced pasteurising plants in the Borough on behalf of the Surrey County Council.

The following summary gives details of the grades of milk sampled and results of the bacteriological examination:-

<u>Grade</u>	<u>No. of samples</u>
"Tuberculin Tested"	1
"Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised"	41
"Pasteurised"	144
"Sterilised"	3
TOTAL	<u>189</u>



Result of Tests:-

	Methylene Blue Test Ø		Phosphatase Test ½		Turbidity Test	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
"Tuberculin Tested"	1	-	-	-	-	-
"T.T. Pasteurised"	41	-	41	-	-	-
"Pasteurised"	139	5	143	1	-	-
"Sterilised"	-	-	-	-	3	-
	181	5	184	1	3	-

Ø Methylene Blue Test not applied to 3 samples
 ½ Phosphatase " " " " 4 "

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Slaughterhouses

There is one private slaughterhouse in the Borough and arrangements are made for local pigkeepers to use this slaughterhouse for the occasional slaughter of pigs under licence. It serves a useful purpose in preventing, as far as possible, pigkeepers slaughtering on their own premises, where conditions are not always suitable, and provides better facilities for inspection of the carcasses.

At the request of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, arrangements are made for the inspection of all animals after slaughter at the three slaughterhouses in use at Mental Hospitals in the Borough.

The following summary relates to the inspection of animals after slaughter at the private and hospital slaughterhouses during the year:-

Carcases inspected and condemned:-

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	7	68	134	7	167
Number inspected	7	68	134	7	167
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	7	1	-	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	14.28%	10.29%	1.49%	-	1.19%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.59%

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

One application for licence and nine applications for the renewal of licences to slaughter animals under the above Act were received and considered by the Council. In each case the licence was granted, and the fees, amounting to 11/- (eleven shillings) were forwarded to the Borough Treasurer.

Butchers' Shops

There are thirty-eight retail butchers' shops in the Borough all of which have been periodically inspected during the year, ninety-one visits and inspections being made.

A refrigerator or other means of cold storage is provided at each shop and all have permanent glass windows as shop fronts.

The standard of cleanliness in butchers' shops has, on the whole, been satisfactory, and only in a few cases was it necessary to serve Notices.

Condemned Meat and Other Foods

The following meat and other foods were inspected at shops and food stores within the Borough and found to be unfit for human consumption:-

Meat and Offal	1049 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Tea	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Sausages & Sausage Meat	39 lbs.	Tinned Fruit	804 tins.
Cooked Meat	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Tinned Vegetables	134 tins
Tinned Meat	387 tins.	Jam & Marmalade	68 tins or
Cooked Ham	9 lbs.		jars.
Chickens	(9	Milk	119 tins.
	(3 tins	Pickles and Sauce	26 bottles.
Fish	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ stone.		& jars
Tinned Fish	150 tins	Mashed Potatoes	40 lbs.
Fish Cakes	972	Icing	15 boxes.
Rabbits	(8	Soyaggetti	112 lbs.
	(60 lbs.	Biscuits	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Bacon	27 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Breakfast Foods	10 packets.
Cheese	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Paste	83 jars.
Butter	1 lb.	Soup	10 tins.
Lard	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Glacé Cherries	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Sweets	32 lbs.	Cake Mixture	11 packets.
Chocolate Coons	1004	Other Foodstuffs	92 tins,
Prunes and Dates	197 lbs.		jars or
Marzipan	28 lbs.		packets.

Wherever possible, foodstuffs found unfit for human consumption are disposed of for animal feeding (if not diseased) or utilised for other practical purposes to avoid waste.

Bakehouses

Fifty-two inspections and visits were made during the year to the eleven bakehouses on the register.

At six bakehouses matters were found requiring attention and the following is a summary of the work carried out as a result of verbal or written notice:-

Cleansing of walls and ceilings.	7
Repairs to drainage and sanitary accommodation.	2
Repairs of floors.	3
Treatment for mice infestation.	2
Removal of rubbish and cleansing of yard	1
Miscellaneous matters	4

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 14

Twenty-seven premises are registered under this Section for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

Food Shops and other Food Premises

During the year, considerable time was devoted to the routine inspection of food shops and other premises where food is prepared. The register of all such premises includes the following:-

Bakehouses	11
Bakers	19
Butchers	38
Cafes and Restaurants	51
Confectioners	58
Dairies and Milkshops	18
Fishmongers (wet and dry)	17
Fried Fish Shops	7
Greengrocers	45
Grocers and General Stores	89
Ice-cream Retailers	102

A substantial amount of structural and cleansing work has been carried out in food shops, also in cafes and kitchens. Much of this work has been done at the request, or on the advice of the Sanitary Inspectors.

The following matters have been attended to during the year as a result of verbal or written notices:-

Constant supply of hot water provided.	17
Cleansing or repair of walls and ceilings of shops, storerooms, staff rooms, W.C's, etc.	16
New Sinks or wash-hand basins provided.	2
Repairs to drainage or sanitary fittings.	4
Renewal or repair of floors.	4
Installation, cleansing or repair of refrigerators.	1
Shop front with glass window provided.	2
Lighting or ventilation improved.	2
New storage accommodation.	3
Additional means for protection of food from contamination.	5
Other repairs or matters attended to.	9

The majority of traders show a readiness to comply with requirements and are willing to co-operate in the efforts being made to raise the standard of cleanliness in the handling of food.

Clean Food Byelaws

The Byelaws with respect to the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air, have been adopted by the Council and came into operation on the 17th July, 1950.

Shops Act, 1950

The inspection of food shops in connection with food hygiene has resulted in the carrying out of repairs and improvements to shop premises, affecting sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, lighting and ventilation, etc., which also has the effect of improving conditions for the employees and meeting requirements of the Shops Act.

Ice-cream

The number of premises used in connection with the manufacture or storage and sale of ice-cream registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, at the end of the year was as follows:-

For manufacture and sale of ice-cream	3
For storage and sale of ice-cream	98
	<u>101</u>

Ice-cream (contd)

The majority of retailers obtain their supplies of ice-cream from large manufacturers outside the Borough and in most cases pre-packed.

Of the three traders manufacturing locally, one is a heat-treatment manufacturer, and the remaining two use the cold mix method.

Ice-cream sampling

During the year, fifty-one samples of ice-cream from local manufacturers, retailers and itinerant dealers were submitted for bacteriological examination. The following table gives a summary of the results:-

1952	Manufacturers Grades				Retailers only Grades				Itinerant Dealers Grades				Total
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Jan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feb.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Mar.	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
April.	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
May.	-	1	1	-	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
June.	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
July.	2	1	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
August.	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Sept.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Oct.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nov.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	4	2	-	29	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	51

Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream, and to the experimental error of the laboratory test itself, the Public Health Laboratory Service advises that it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any given sample, and that judgment should be based rather on a series of samples.

It is therefore the practice to follow up by repeat samples, all cases reported in Grades III and IV, and while it is recognised that the test may not always prove entirely reliable, it has served a very useful purpose in providing a means of checking up on the cleanliness of ice-cream.

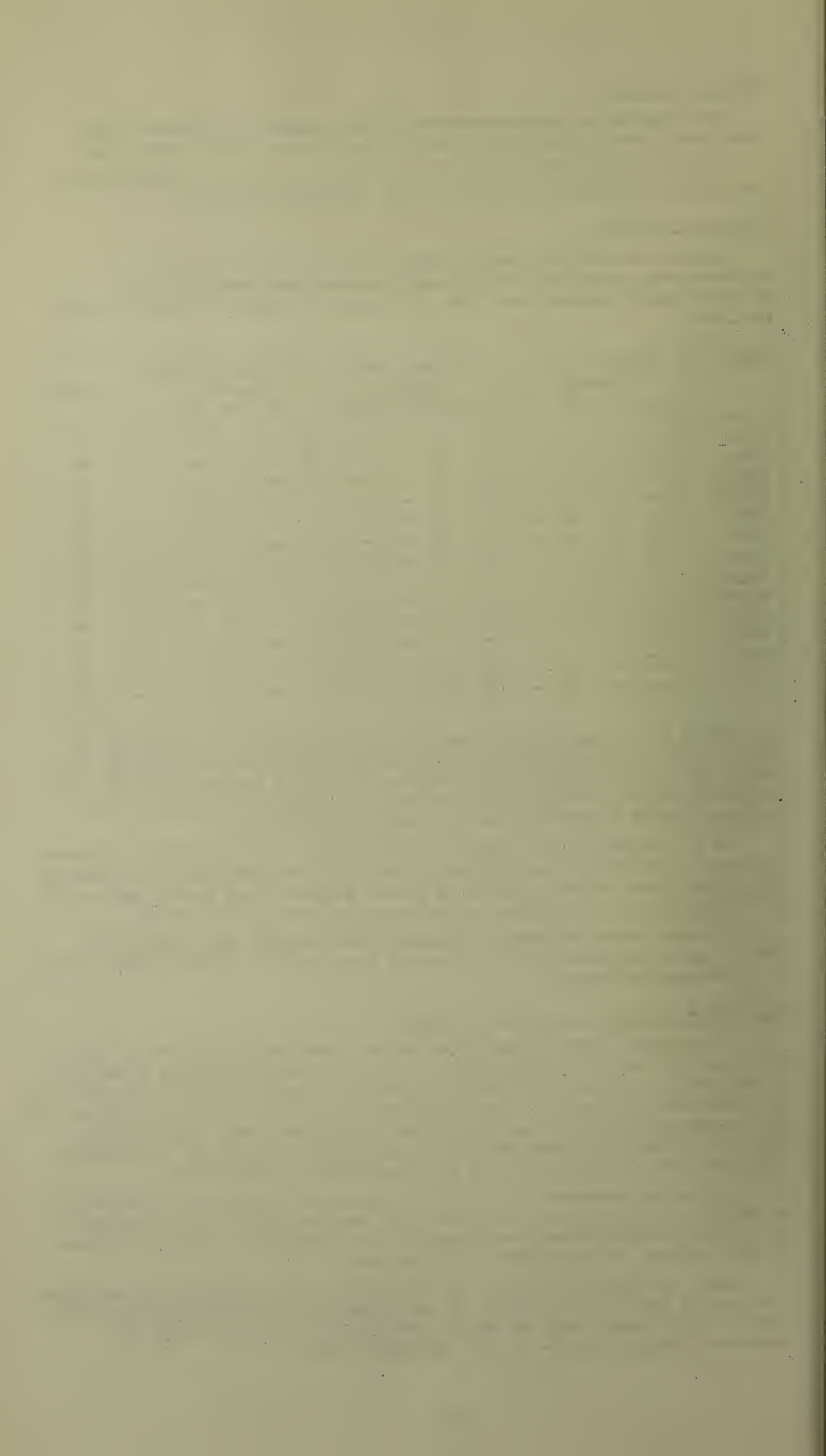
In cases where ice-cream is supplied from outside the Borough the Public Health Department of the district concerned is notified when a sample is found unsatisfactory.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

In accordance with requirements of the above Act, occupiers of land or buildings are under an obligation to notify the local authority in writing of the presence of rats and mice in substantial numbers. It is also the duty of every local authority to take such steps as may be necessary to secure, so far as practicable, that their district is kept free from rats and mice. They are empowered to make inspections and enforce owners and occupiers to carry out such operations as may be necessary for this purpose.

Advice and assistance are given to persons who report any infestation or apply for information as to preventive measures. Such advice is based on methods of destruction recommended by the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Where treatment is carried out at premises other than private dwellings a charge is made at the rate of 5/- per hour, with a minimum charge of 5/-. Owing to additional costs in wages, materials, etc., this charge was increased from 4/- to 5/- as from 1st April, 1952.



Two full-time Rodent Operatives are employed by the Corporation and their work is performed under the general supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:-

Number of complaints and reports investigated.	576
Number of inspections and visits.	4468
Number of premises found infested.	742
Number of treatments carried out by the Corporation's Rodent Operatives:-	
at private dwellings	777
at business premises.	86
Number of cases where poisoned baits used	866
Number of cases where gas or traps used.	81
Number of rats known to have been caught and destroyed by:-	
(a) the Corporation's Rodent Operatives	1172
(b) by employees at Sewage Farm	355

Sewer Rat Control

The treatment of sewers was continued during the year in accordance with requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Infestation Division.

The Rodent Operative with the help of sewermen from the Borough Engineer's Department, carried out the test-baiting of sewer manholes in the Borough, following up with poisoned bait treatment any sections of sewers found to be infested.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:-

	<u>1st Treatment</u>	<u>2nd Treatment</u>
Number of sections of sewers treated	9	6
Total number of manholes test baited	169	109
Results of test baiting on two consecutive days:-		
No. of complete takes (on one or both days)	22	27
No. of partial takes (")	<u>44</u>	<u>46</u>
	<u>66</u>	<u>73</u>
Result of poison baiting the manholes which on test baiting had shown complete or partial takes:-		
No. of complete takes	-	1
No. of partial takes	64	72
No. of no takes	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>66</u>	<u>73</u>

Insect Pests

Numerous requests were received for advice and assistance in dealing with various types of household insect pests; flies, moths, furniture beetles, woodworm, crickets, etc.

Assistance is also given in the destruction of wasps' nests, without charge, and during the year 341 nests were dealt with on request.

School Disinfestation

At the request of the Surrey County Council, the Corporation agreed to carry out the work of disinfestation at school buildings, school canteens and other properties in the Borough owned by the Surrey County Council.

This work has been undertaken since the 1st April, 1950, and the charges made are based on the actual cost of labour, plus materials and a reasonable charge for administration.

Mosquito Control

The spraying of ponds and pools in the Wilmerhatch Lane area was carried out as in former years, and in other parts of the Borough. These control measures have largely reduced the nuisance from mosquitoes.

(3)

THE
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JAN 10 1900

NAVY

NAVY

NAVY

NAVY

NAVY

NAVY

Smoke Abatement

Four complaints concerning smoke were received during the year, but in no case was there any serious nuisance, and all were attended to by informal action.

Mortuary

Eighty-seven bodies have been admitted to the mortuary and post-mortems held during the year. The number includes twenty-two bodies from outside districts, fees amounting to £16. 10. 0d. being received for the use of the post-mortem room.

A refrigeration plant with cold store containing a three-tier body rack is installed at the Mortuary.

